

**Colonial Encounters with the Past: Paul Schumacher, the
Smithsonian Institution and the Origins of Pacific Coast
Archaeology**

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In the 18th and 19th centuries, a spirit of conquest, curiosity, and competition led the colonial powers of Europe and the United States to systematically explore, map, and document regions around the globe. These expeditions, often formed in the name of scientific discovery, were driven by nationalistic views, amassing large collections of ethnographic objects and antiquities from ‘primitive’ and ‘endangered’ cultures from around the world. Funded by such sources as national institutions and private donors, motivations varied, with some fueled by the quest for knowledge and preservation, others by prestige or wealth. Today these expeditions are sometimes interpreted as acts of colonialism, controversial by modern standards. To fully understand these ‘scientific’ expeditions, however, we must evaluate them within their historical context. One can examine books by Cole (1985) and Fagan (1975, 1977) for a more in-depth look at colonialist explorations around the world.

Anthropological research along the Pacific Coast of North America began in the late 19th century, coinciding with a growing interest in mapping, settlement, and economic development of the area by colonial entities and their agents. With the field of anthropology in its infancy, few formal techniques for recovering and studying artifacts were developed or followed at this time. It is difficult to look back on the work of these pioneers of the field without imposing current cultural values on their research. Certainly, their work was hampered by ignorance in a number of areas, but many made honest attempts at a scientific approach for the collecting of ethnographic objects and excavation of sites.

During an internship at the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History in the summer of 2009, I began a study of the artifacts collected by early antiquarians who worked on California’s Channel Islands and the California Coast. I was asked to photograph the collections of Paul Schumacher in the holdings of the NMNH so the photographs could be included in the museum’s online catalog. Knowing the importance of context and provenance, I began to research his collections. The accession files of the NMNH Anthropology Department held some valuable information, but little detail regarding the context of Schumacher’s work or its precise location. I expanded my research to several archives in efforts to locate the original field notes. I was unsuccessful in finding such notes, but did find the original correspondence Schumacher sent to Spencer F. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. They offered a fascinating look at the activities and motives behind Schumacher’s accumulation of objects from California and Oregon, as well as origins of archaeology along the Pacific Coast of North America. As no official summary of Schumacher’s life and work has been published, other than his own summaries and accounts (Schumacher 1874a, 1874b, 1875a, 1875b, 1877a,

1877b), my research at the Smithsonian Institution presented the opportunity to fill this void.

To better understand the motivations behind Paul Schumacher's work, I summarize his archaeological excavations along the Pacific Coast of California and Oregon during the 1870s, analyze his scholarly contributions to the field of archaeology, and document the archaeological artifacts housed at the Smithsonian Institution that were collected by Schumacher roughly 135 years ago. I utilize his published works, a collection of correspondence with Spencer Baird held within the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, D.C., correspondence on file at the Smithsonian Institution Archives, and the physical collection housed within the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History. These sources document the explorations of Paul Schumacher from mid-1873 when he first began his career as an archaeologist, until November 1877 when he recounts his last explorations of the California Channel Islands and anticipates the possibilities of exploring the east coast of the United States and Mexico.

Paul Schumacher was one of the earliest antiquarian archaeologists who worked along the Pacific Coast, a surveyor and aspiring scientist who worked for the United States Coast Survey and later for the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution. When one examines the work of Paul Schumacher, his romantic fascination with the objects and the 'extinct' races they represent is apparent. Schumacher's research was on the cusp of the development of a more scientific archaeology, that is a shift away from the antiquarianism and treasure hunting that had developed primarily in European approaches to studying the past (see Trigger 2006). With little or no formal training in archaeology or anthropology, Schumacher nonetheless incorporated basic geology, taphonomy and stratigraphy into his work, making logical conclusions based on the evidence he uncovered. He used a largely descriptive approach, focusing on reconstructing particular cultural practices and technologies based on his own experience and competence, rather than the use of modern scientific approaches that reconstruct the past by formulating hypotheses and testing them with archaeological data.

Despite shortcomings compared to modern standards, examining the work of Paul Schumacher and his contemporaries is important. The lack of detailed context for items excavated or collected is unfortunate, but not uncommon for the investigators of the time. Still, the preservation of both the excavated objects and associated documents within institutions around the world is valuable for informing modern interpretations. Their records allow current researchers to produce descriptive histories as well as understand the development of theoretical and methodological approaches (Darnell 2001).

The Life and Times of Paul Schumacher: A Brief Overview

As you know [it] is the development of American archaeology in its infancy, and as I have made a start in getting known in connection with it, it shall be the focus of all my exertions to make a name as one of its explorers (Paul Schumacher, April 2, 1876; National Anthropological Archives, Manuscript 7132).

Penned by Paul Schumacher just prior to the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876, this statement summarizes all of his efforts as a collector of antiquities. For at least four years, this self-educated archaeologist, geologist, zoologist and naturalist eagerly sought out and excavated Native American graves and settlements along the Pacific Coast of California and Oregon. He amassed a significant quantity of human skulls, mortuary objects, shell ornaments, bone implements, chipped and ground stone tools, and other prehistoric and historic artifacts that document the technologies and lifeways of several North American Native tribes and the natural history of these areas as he observed them. His employing institutions appear to have received the majority of his finds, namely the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History and Harvard University's Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology.

Early 'natural historians,' including President Thomas Jefferson, explored the mounds and graves of the eastern United States a century earlier, but Schumacher was among the initial wave of scientists with an interest in Native American sites of western North America. Encouraged and funded by renowned scholars from eastern museums, Schumacher sought to document the early inhabitants, or so-called 'former people' of coastal California and Oregon. These explorations afforded a rare opportunity to observe and record a then little-known part of history. Although he is one of the more significant researchers in California and Oregon in the mid-nineteenth century, his life is relatively unknown. The little reported by recent authors has been largely based on review of his published works, or accounts by his contemporary scholars and scientists. He is known primarily from his duties as a collector working under the guidance of Spencer Baird of the United States National Museum at the Smithsonian Institution. Schumacher began his career with the United States Coast Survey, was employed by the Smithsonian Institution, and later collected jointly for both Spencer Baird of the Smithsonian and Frederick Ward Putnam of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. Our knowledge of his life prior to his duties as collector and after his final field season with the National Museum is minimal.

There are conflicting sources of information regarding Paul Schumacher's nationality and birth year. The Necrology reported in the *Report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian, for the year 1883* indicates that Paul Schumacher was born in Hungary on April 10, 1843 (Baird 1885:45). Another source, *A History of California and an Extended History of Los Angeles and Environs*, reported that Schumacher was of German descent and a native of Vienna born in 1842 (Guinn 1915a:733). The Report of the Secretary indicates that Schumacher came to the United States in 1865 at the age of twenty-two, where he acquired his knowledge of the English language (Baird 1885). He is reported to have been educated in civil engineering and surveying (Baird 1885:46). His move to San Francisco is said to have been on account of ill health in New York (Baird 1885). Paul Schumacher met Caroline Schumacher, daughter of John Schumacher (b. 1816, Wurtemberg, Germany- d. 1885, Los Angeles, CA), and Mary A. Uhrie, a native of Paris (Guinn 1915b:285-286). Caroline was born November 20, 1858, in California, and died September 21, 1947, in Los Angeles (State of California 2000). Paul and Caroline are said to have married in Los Angeles, March 16, 1880 at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, opposite Central Park (Guinn 1915a:734).

Schumacher's avocational interest in archaeology was a driving force behind his endeavors. Despite his publications and obvious success in uncovering evidence of former graves and settlements his scholarly contributions have not been fully appreciated. When examined within the intellectual context of the late 19th century, however, his contributions are greater than credited and show Schumacher to be a pioneer in the field. His intelligence and drive are obvious, as less than ten years after his arrival in the United States he is pursuing a career within a highly competitive field, collaborating with and competing against William Healy Dall, Stephen Bowers, Alexander W. Chase, Charles M. Scammon, Dr. Henry Cr  cy Yarrow, Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock, H. W. Henshaw, Dr. Oscar Loew, and Edward Palmer, some of them among the most highly regarded researchers of his time. Schumacher's desire to create a name for himself within the field of archaeology was clearly achieved, although his career was short and his success varied.

One may examine several works to gain further background on these researchers. Several held positions as 'naturalist' though their expertise covers a wide range of subjects including archaeology, ethnology, geology, herpetology, linguistics and paleontology. It seems these researchers held many individual interests, pursuing them when the opportunity allowed. Often, one expedition would allow them to contribute to many lines of research.

For example, William H. Dall held several positions as naturalist, including the Scientific Corps of the Alaska Western Union Telegraph Expedition, the

United States Coast Survey, as paleontologist with the United States Geological Survey, and finally as curator in the Division of Mollusks at the United States National Museum. Dall has over 500 scientific papers to his name (Smithsonian Institution Archives 2009). A memoir by Woodring (1958) summarized Dall's many achievements and Dall (1898) published his own account of expeditions in Alaska.

Several authors describe the achievements of these researchers with ties to the Smithsonian Institution. As transcribed and annotated by Benson (1997), the Reverend Stephen Bowers left behind an extensive record of his work within his field journals, offering a valuable record of Chumash culture and settlement. Lyman (1991) edited a volume on Alexander W. Chase's contribution to archaeology and ethnography in southern Oregon and northern California, transcribing a number of field notes and correspondence. The contributions of Charles M. Scammon to studies in natural history are reviewed by Landauer (1982).

Gamble (2008:44) stated that Dr. Yarrow was involved in excavations in southern California's Santa Barbara area, excavating and publishing information on two significant historic-period cemeteries at Mescalitan Island and Dos Pueblos, the latter a locality that Schumacher excavated as well. An army surgeon, Yarrow collected ethnographic objects for the Army Medical Museum, and later became the Curator of Herpetology at the United States National Museum from 1878 to 1889 (Szary 2009). Joseph Rothrock also participated in the explorations of Alaska, was awarded his M.D. and worked in the fields of botany and human anatomy/physiology (Dudley and Goddard 1973). H. W. Henshaw worked in Southern California to document the languages of the Native American groups there (Powell 1888:xxxi). Dr. Oscar Loew was a chemist and geologist, but also worked to collect linguistic data (Youmans 1877:624). Edward Palmer specialized in botany and anthropology, though he was a United States Army physician, naturalist and collector for such sponsoring institutions as the Army, Smithsonian Institution, Harvard's Peabody Museum, and private collectors (Hinsley 1981; National Anthropological Archives 2007).

As we will see, Paul Schumacher possessed many similarities to his contemporaries. He used his knowledge of a number of different fields in his research, learning new skills as necessary. This enthusiasm drives his explorations and was one of the reasons his research conducted as an associate of the Smithsonian Institution was successful.

Origin and Early Development of the Smithsonian Institution

To fully understand the role of Paul Schumacher's explorations, and the correspondence he maintained with colleagues and the Secretary of the Smithsonian, we must understand how the focus of research within the institution itself changed. As many authors have recounted, the Smithsonian Institution was founded with funds from a bequest left by James Smithson, a wealthy and well-educated man interested in the advancement of scientific research. Smithson wrote his will in AD 1826, leaving the Hungerford estate inherited from his mother, to his nephew (Smithsonian Institution Archives [SIA] 2004). Should his nephew die without children, a clause indicated the estate was to go to "the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an Establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" (SIA 2004; Smithsonian Institution 1998a). The details of Smithson's bequest are not described or explained in any writings, leaving his deeper motives or wishes unknown. The United States was notified of Smithson's bequest after his nephew's death in 1835. After much controversy, Congress agreed, with the assistance of President Andrew Jackson, to accept the gift.

Questions regarding Smithson's envisioned forum to increase public knowledge arose and after much debate, Congress ultimately established the Smithsonian Institution in 1846, deeming that the federal government did not have the authority to administer the trust (Cole 1985; Smithsonian Institution 1998b, 2008). The Smithsonian would be administered by a Board of Regents and a Secretary of the Smithsonian, with the United States government appointing these positions as the trustee (Smithsonian Institution 1970). Congress later entrusted the rights of all federal natural history and anthropological collections to the Smithsonian Institution.

Joseph Henry was appointed the first Secretary of the Smithsonian in 1846. A distinguished physicist and major figure in both American and European scientific circles, Henry saw the institution as one that should dedicate itself to scientific research (Cole 1985; Smithsonian Institution 1998c). Henry was opposed to using funds from the bequest to create a structure to house collections, arguing that such a use was inconsistent with the intent of James Smithson (Conaway 1995). By establishing Smithson's bequest as an endowment, the collecting activities of the museum would need to be funded in other ways. He personally negotiated with a number of commercial enterprises to donate their services to the Smithsonian, arguing on at least one occasion that such expenditures would be an improper use of Smithson's funds (Smithsonian Institution 1998d).

During his appointment, Henry focused on promoting science through innovative research and publications, rather than building collections. His

relationship to museums was a difficult one. Museums, in his opinion, diluted the increase of knowledge, but he did see the creation of a museum as inevitable (Conaway 1995:46). One can imagine Henry was concerned that the collections of the Smithsonian Institute would go unstudied, viewed merely as natural curiosities.

The *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, an annual scholarly publication established in 1848, was considered to be the most significant program for disseminating knowledge (Millikan 2007a). These publications were distributed free-of-charge to many libraries around the world. Henry also stimulated scientific exploration through grants for investigators. With his many programs, Henry established the idea within the institution that groups of people could contribute to scientific research. This is illustrated by his meteorological observation project that established a network of 150 volunteer weather observers within the first two years and swelled to over 600 a decade later (Millikan 2007b). This large-scale group contribution became essential to the Smithsonian Institution's later scientific and collecting pursuits.

Henry faced many challenges implementing his ideas without national precedents and adequate resources, monetary or otherwise (Smithsonian Institution Archives [SIA] 2007). Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois publically criticized Henry's leadership, attacking the Smithsonian's preoccupation with basic research that had "no practical bearing" (SIA 2007). Despite these criticisms, Henry filled a position for an Assistant Secretary to assist him. Spencer F. Baird was appointed in 1850 as Assistant Secretary, and kept the position until 1878, when he was named the Smithsonian Institution's Secretary following Henry's death. Baird held this position until his own death in 1887. Among Baird's duties was publishing the Smithsonian's annual reports, as well as writing letters regarding specimens that were being collected and sent in from expeditions from all areas of the American West (Conaway 1995).

Although an official repository had not yet been created within the institution, Baird encouraged the collecting of specimens. Utilizing networks created by Henry and then creating his own small army of enthusiastic naturalists through relations with scientific academies and societies, Baird was able to reach large numbers of individuals, writing an average of 3,500 letters a year (Henson 2004a). Because he was in charge of the publications of the Smithsonian, Baird was able to reward collectors by listing their names in the annual reports, and even by naming a new species after the collector (Henson 2004a). To ensure that his collectors protected the scientific efforts of the Smithsonian, Baird published a circular instructing how to collect and send specimens (Henson 2004b).

In 1858, the United States National Museum became an official entity for which collections could be made. Funding was secured through the Department of the Interior, to be administered through an annual appropriation from Congress. Henry was not in the position to object, as critics were silenced and the bequest of the Smithsonian would not be used up by the museum's activities. Although Henry opposed the operation of a museum, he acknowledged the importance of collecting and classifying specimens from the United States and its territories, with duplicates being passed on to other institutions (Conaway 1995:56). One may attribute this support to the popular notion that it was imperative to study these objects of interest before they disappeared.

Although scientific collecting increased following the success of the United States Exploring Expedition completed in 1842, the values Baird brought to the Smithsonian changed it from a place solely of research to one for preserving the natural and human history of the nation. Baird was motivated to create a collection that would represent the natural history of North America as a whole (Cole 1985:10). Under Baird's leadership, the collections of the Smithsonian rapidly grew and flourished.

Baird saw an invaluable opportunity to attach the Institution's explorations to the United States government's resources. An extensive exploration by Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes of the United States Exploring Expedition inspired the United States government to launch a series of surveys focused on North America under the direction of the Army. Baird operated with Henry's approval, writing letters to Army personnel requesting representative specimens be sent to the Smithsonian for his care, and equipping those expeditions with the necessary instructions and equipment for success (Conaway 1995; Henson 2004b).

After the end of the Civil War, the exploration of the western territories became the focus of the American imagination. Fueled by mechanical innovations, dreams of bounty and ultimately by the Homestead Act, a steady stream of prospectors looking for their fortune began their trek westward. The United States Army set out to explore and secure the west, particularly focused on American Indian tribes and identifying prospective settlements. The ambitions of naturalists were fueled by the promise of discovery. The westward expansion of the United States provided the opportunity for Baird to utilize government resources to aid the development of the museum, including those of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Coast Survey. Explorations of the "untouched" lands of the territories provided opportunities that would never come again (Smithsonian Institution 1970:69).

Many surveys and reconnaissance initiatives of the American West focused on the natural world, increasing the Smithsonian's collections by thousands of specimens. Archaeological investigations were becoming of greater interest at the time, though the Smithsonian's collections reflected an emphasis on parts of the world other than North America (Conaway 1995). The ongoing conflict with the Native Americans of the west hampered early efforts and led some to conclude that these groups were unworthy of study.

The approaching centennial of the United States fueled a growing sense of nationalism and collecting of natural history and anthropological specimens. The Centennial Exhibition celebrating the 100th anniversary of American independence, officially known as the "International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine," was to be held in Philadelphia from May 10 to November 10, 1876. The first World's Fair to be held in the United States, the displays were focused on the country's success in science, industry, and cultural exchange. The Smithsonian was to prepare an exhibit that would focus on the institution's workings, but more specifically, display the natural history and ethnographic resources of the United States. These exhibits were to be prepared under Baird's direction.

The Ethnology exhibit was a joint venture of the Smithsonian and the Department of the Interior and started out ambitiously, even proposing the inclusion of live Indians, an idea that did not become reality (Conaway 1995:122). Baird sent out letters, however, requesting that explorers obtain objects of various tribes that illustrated the "habits, customs, peculiarities and general condition" of these peoples (Conaway 1995:117). Many naturalists wanted the opportunity to become involved in the Smithsonian Institution's prestigious ventures. As a result, many government surveys and agencies came to work jointly with the Smithsonian, with Baird in written communication with many of the explorers. It was during this time of excitement leading to the Centennial, that Paul Schumacher, by all accounts an enthusiastic and dedicated explorer, came to be connected with the Smithsonian Institution.

Schumacher's U.S. Coast Survey Work: July 7, 1873-September 30, 1874

The United States Coast Survey was established in AD 1807 when President Thomas Jefferson signed a bill for the "Survey of the Coast," first responsible for charting the coastlines of the United States (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2010). As the first scientific and technical bureau in the federal government, the Survey faced many challenges. The task

of surveying the coast was monumental, and responsibility grew with the acquisition of Alaska in 1867 (NOAA 2010).

The first “Papers on Various Subjects Connected with the Survey of the Coast of the United States” indicates that research was performed in a variety of scientific pursuits, ranging from oceanography, cartography, hydrography, tides, and soundings necessary for producing maps and charts for mariners, to astronomy, topography, and the recording of weights and measures (Theberge 2008:14). Within this document are the seeds of four national scientific institutions: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, The National Institute of Standards and Technology, the United States Naval Observatory, and the National Mapping Division of the United States Geographical Survey (Theberge 2008:20).

As the continent was further explored, the duties of the Coast Survey were increased. A law signed in 1871 required the Coast Survey to map the interior of the country, increasing the responsibilities to include terrestrial survey to correspond with American interests. In 1878 the U. S. Coast Survey became the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (NOAA 2010). It is within this context that Schumacher became associated with the United States Coast Survey.

Schumacher’s early letters portray a man unequipped to make the anthropological collections he envisions, both in equipment and training. He unmistakably possesses a desire to research and collect for the Smithsonian Institution, as well as move up the ranks of the collectors of the time. While working for the Coast Survey, it is clear that Schumacher is unsatisfied with the lack of time to make collections and aspires to join the ranks of those collectors working for the National Museum. He demonstrates the intention to explore the Channel Islands after hearing word of the quantities of artifacts being found. The following account reviews the earliest correspondence with Baird on record at this point, recounting Schumacher’s journey as an enthusiastic naturalist. We read of his unexpected promotion to leader of an exploring party within the United States Coast Survey, and the resulting tensions within the Coast Survey office that lead Schumacher to vacate his position and lobby Baird for a job with the Smithsonian.

His motivation for pursuing a career within the emerging field of archaeology is unknown. However, his first correspondence with Spencer Baird in July of 1873, written from Crescent City, California, indicates the familiarity he has with the equipment used by members of the United States Coast Survey (SIA Record Unit 52, Box 35, Folder 23). In a letter of December 13, 1873 from San Francisco, Schumacher expresses his hope regarding a recommendation

Baird could make on his behalf for a position within the United States Coast Survey, reminding Baird of his drafting skills (SIA RU52, B35, F23).

By January of 1874, with Baird's approval, Schumacher has facilitated the future publication of an article. Baird has agreed to look for a position within an exploring expedition (January 5, 1874; SIA RU52, B35, F23). Schumacher is eager to please, assuring Baird of his dedication should such a position open. Clearly anticipating the creation of a valuable collection, Schumacher requests instructions for making ethnological and philological researches, as well as how to measure crania. He asks how one should ascertain new shell species and receive credit for the description. With the injury of a party leader of the United States Coast Survey in April of 1874, Professor Davidson asks Schumacher to take charge and finish the rest of the season in California (SIA RU52, B35, F23). In addition to these duties, Schumacher states he will do his best to collect objects of value to the Smithsonian (April 11, 1874; SIA RU52, B35, F23).

Frustration with other collectors is soon expressed. An unnamed "so-called Scientist" whom Baird had written to him about had attempted to "spoil [his] success," causing Schumacher much chagrin (May 28, 1874; SIA RU52, B35, F23). It is unclear where Schumacher is collecting, although his letters are written from "Sienega Rancho" near San Luis Obispo. These first collections are not documented well in his correspondence, but some of his activities and collections are described in three of Schumacher's published reports. First publicly chronicled within *Overland Monthly*, Schumacher describes the content of the middens and the graves he encountered in California and Oregon (Schumacher 1874a). The version within the Smithsonian Annual Report for 1874 modifies the text of the *Overland Monthly* article and also includes maps and a catalogue of findings (Schumacher 1875a). Schumacher (1874b), as referenced in the text of Schumacher (1875a), describes the similarity between the middens he is finding, and documents expeditions from Crescent City to the Rogue River, providing descriptions of objects sent to the Smithsonian Institution. It is unclear when these expeditions took place, but the publication date suggests that they took place during this early collecting period. Figure 1 provides a map of the San Luis Obispo area taken from the Smithsonian Annual Report for 1874 that demonstrates Schumacher's mapping skills as well as his archaeological explorations of the settlements of the "extinct race" of the area.

Encountering some success, Schumacher sends eight boxes of objects to the museum, weighing 700-800 pounds (May 28, 1874; SIA RU52, B35, F23). In a letter written May 28, 1874, we find the first mention of burial grounds; he has exhumed over 100 skulls, but saved only 18 and fixed them with shellac to prevent crumbling. By June 8, 1874, fieldwork was

his present position as soon as possible (August 20, 1874; SIA RU52, B35, F24). Baird's reply reassures Schumacher of the value of his contributions, as this is restated in a letter of September 30. Schumacher demonstrates a drive to continue collecting, although his interest is not entirely altruistic. Working with the Smithsonian not only ensures the use of many resources and substantial funding, but recognition within the field as well.

As a young collector unsatisfied with the temporary and subordinate positions he holds within the Coast Survey, and the limited time he could devote to his collecting, he seeks the "valuable and honoring recognition" that his collections bring him (September 30, 1874; SIA RU52, B35, F24). One can imagine the "wise management of the Smithsonian Institution" he refers to might be Baird himself (September 30, 1874; SIA RU52, B35, F24). Schumacher felt he was successful in his capacity to simultaneously perform duties for his formal position and retain the high standards he had for his informal responsibility to Baird and the National Museum. Apparently, however, his superiors at the United States Coast Survey did not fully agree. While Schumacher felt entitled to praise, "Prof. D." found his making collections for the Smithsonian were "in a manner of bad undertaking" and expressed this opinion "officially, at two different times" (September 30, 1874; SIA RU52, B35, F24). Because of this criticism, Schumacher felt he was forced to vacate his position within the United States Coast Survey. He was determined to continue collecting for the Smithsonian, even if it was to be a private undertaking.

Transition: November 23, 1874–May 1, 1875

Following his departure from the United States Coast Survey, Schumacher stays in contact with Spencer Baird, maintaining a friendly correspondence with the Assistant Secretary. Schumacher expresses his eagerness to collect for the Smithsonian Institution. On December 6, 1874, he writes:

In response to your letter of Nov. 23rd I beg to express my willingness to assist you in any researches along the Pacific Coast whenever you shall require my help. I anticipate good success should I be able to make researches in the way indicated by you-when no other duties would impede my labors. I entertain the hopes that a trip of investigation along the coast of the Pacific will develop interesting and important material of American Archaeology, even the Islands in the Santa Barbara Channel alone may conceal a treasure for the antiquarian. It shall afford me great pleasure to device (sic) with you, in due time, the best plan of working the exploration most advantageously with the means at disposal (RU52, B57, F7).

Two days later, in a response to a letter from Baird dated the 29th of November, Schumacher responds:

I am rejoiced to learn...that you intend to send me on an expedition for the purpose of making other collections. I shall certainly endeavor to make the expedition pay for itself—as regards the region to be explored, the north as well as the south ought to be thoroughly searched, but in view of the season I should certainly prefer the south; for the Winter in Oregon is notoriously unfavorable for such work. Without giving preference to my particular locality, I think that I can recommend the following route, viz: the Islands in the Santa Barbara channel (and of those especially Catalina Id.) thence northward to connect with Pt. Sal, which was the southernmost point of my last exploration. On the Islands we may expect a rich harvest. I further expect a good result between Pt. Arguello and Pt. Sal, around La Purissima Creek, for there is a pass leading to a large valley which must once have been inhabited by many peoples (December 8, 1874; M7132).

Within this letter, Schumacher writes a list of expenses and sends them to Baird, detailing the costs of four weeks and six weeks of exploration, allowing Baird to make the final decision on funding.

Schumacher indicates, again, how unequipped he is for the work he anticipates. Requests are made for a compass and theodolite for mapping purposes, and Baird is questioned regarding the skills that would serve Schumacher well (December 8, 1874; NAA MS7132). In return, Baird sends Schumacher the requested information, and presumably, either a selection of supplies, or the funds for their purchase. Schumacher repeatedly recounts the benefits his work will have for the National Museum, and emphasizes his demonstrated ability to work on many tasks simultaneously. Among these proposed tasks are excavations at Morro Bay and work with a triangulation party of the United States Coast Survey. The next few months are spent preparing for these coastal explorations, as well as entertaining ideas of joining other parties for temporary assignments, with Baird's monetary assistance.

One may recall that Baird was not concerned with a loss of control when accepting funding through Congress. In fact, he actively sought Congressional funding for the National Museum, as well as various expeditions, buildings, fisheries research, and expositions (Henson 2004a). As part of this lobbying, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries was created and Baird was given leadership in 1871, a year before he was given full responsibility for the management of the United States National Museum by Secretary Henry (Henson 2004a). The Fish Commission served as a platform for collecting, with the material later filling the shelves of the National Museum (Smithsonian Institution 2010). Baird worked closely with the fleet of the Coast Survey for

transportation of employees of the Fish Commission and, as one notices later in Schumacher's correspondence, for his transportation as well (Smithsonian Institution 2010).

Schumacher refers to a project under the direction of Baird and the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries in a letter of March 5, 1875, stating "an appropriation has been made to stock the rivers of the Pacific coast with species from the East. Some of our rivers on this side have not been explored with a view of stocking with fish" suggesting that Baird send him out to make a collection of antiquities (SIA RU 52, B57, F6). Suggesting he "could make the researches and such investigations of the rivers etc. with almost the same expense" the envisioned results are even more profitable due to increased funding and simultaneous duties (March 5, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F6).

This letter of March 5, 1875, illustrates Schumacher's motivations, perhaps more directly than most of his correspondence, declaring: "It is my object in starting out on a tour of researches for antiquities to make it profitable to the Smithsonian Institution and make a name in this specialty on the Pacific Coast where I have already made some little showing" (SIA RU52, B57, F6). Schumacher envisions creating a map "in grand style" for the Centennial Exhibition in which he can illustrate the formal settlements and shell middens of the West Coast that he intends to document (March 5, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F6). Should Baird desire such a display for the exhibition, Schumacher reminds him of the need to commence with the gathering of data. It is unknown if such a map was produced, but his skill is displayed in the many maps contained in his publications.

Schumacher's employment with the Smithsonian Institution to make ethnographic collections surpasses his expectations. He asserts his fortune to be enabled to make extensive collections "because it must necessarily be the object of the Centennial Exhibition to illustrate the American history as much as possible with objects from the earliest inhabitation to the present race – whereby my contributions will soon find, not only a scientific but also a full popular recognition" (March 6, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F6). Such comments regarding his desired achievements are repeated throughout his correspondence. They provide a context for his dedication as a collector of the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1875, Schumacher decides not to rejoin the Coast Survey triangulation party, taking his chances with the length of his engagement with the Smithsonian. He begins to research the islands off the coast of California and decides to take William Dall's advice and commence his exploration with San Miguel Island. Offering Baird a preliminary itinerary, he intends to visit San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Santa Catalina islands, as time allows.

Utilizing the private library of H. H. Bancroft for research, he suggests that the grave of Cabrillo and a temple described by Padre de la Acencion (sic) are worth seeking (March 17, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F6). Reviewing information regarding Cabrillo's voyage and visit to the Channel Islands, Schumacher states in an April 9, 1875, letter that shows little doubt, that "Prisoner Harbor on Santa Cruz is the port in which Cabrillo died," and his intention to locate Cabrillo's grave (SIA RU52, B57, F6).

In the same letter, Schumacher requests of Baird a "Schmalkader (prismatic) compass and a tape-line" for preparing sketches of the localities he visits (April 9, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F6). He waits for instructions from the Smithsonian, received on April 11, then makes final arrangements with a steamer for transportation to the islands (Schumacher 1877a). On May 1st, Schumacher notifies Baird that his party will leave the following Tuesday with Captain Baker of the steamer *Rush* (SIA RU52, B57, F6).

Schumacher's letters dated between July 7, 1873, and May 1, 1875, offer insight into a period of Schumacher's explorations not discussed in the publications submitted by Schumacher during his time with the United States Coast Survey or the Smithsonian National Museum. Researchers can view the shaping of Schumacher as a collector. He appears to have acquired the necessary knowledge and skills to make collections with the support and mentorship of others, including Dall and Baird.

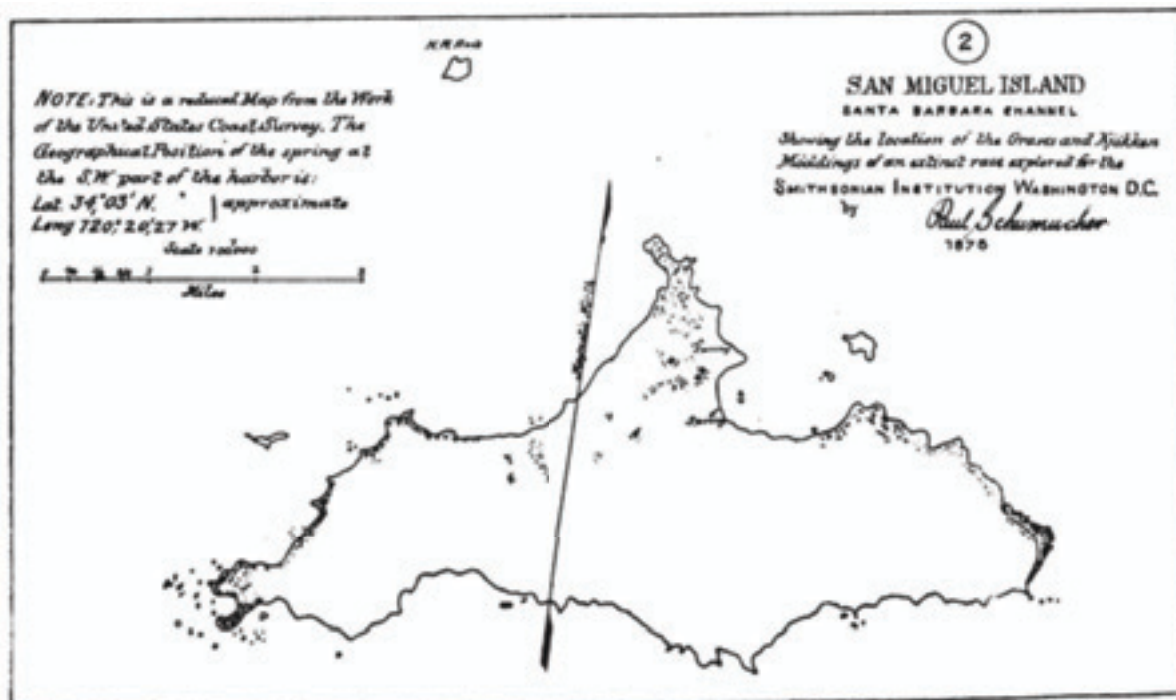


Figure 2: Schumacher's AD 1876 Map of San Miguel Island, with specific site locations removed to protect them from looting or vandalism (from Schumacher 1877d:41).

Exploration of the Santa Barbara Channel Area: May 4, 1875–August, 1875

Glassow (1977) and Baldwin (1996) have summarized the history of archaeological research and expeditions on the California Channel Islands. Both offer details regarding Schumacher's explorations of the islands, utilizing published articles written by Schumacher and other sources. Baldwin (1996) included dates of explorations given in published works. When combined with Schumacher's correspondence, some of these dates can be refined.

Reading his correspondence, it seems clear that notes regarding excavations are written after the fact. Schumacher often writes as he is travelling between islands, including dates of landing and departure, with accounts of explorations being cursory. This may explain the similarity between published manuscripts and in some cases, his correspondence. It seems likely that Schumacher copied this information from an unidentified journal.

Schumacher wrote two accounts of his first expedition to the islands. The first, appearing in *Overland Monthly*, recounts the 1875 expedition to the islands describing the geology in detail and, less thoroughly, the excavations

(Schumacher 1875b). Later, Schumacher (1877a) published a modified, more detailed version, this time including research conducted on the California mainland, as well as a collection of maps. In the following paragraphs, I summarize Schumacher's Channel Island explorations utilizing the correspondence between Schumacher and Assistant Secretary Baird. Complete transcriptions of Schumacher's letters and telegrams to Baird are provided in Appendix 3

Schumacher and his crew of three hired men left San Francisco on May 4th to begin their exploration of San Miguel Island (see Figure 2) on the revenue cutter *Richard Rush* commanded by Captain Baker (Schumacher 1877a). His party landed on San Miguel on May 5 and left the island on May 9, 1875. The correspondence with Baird lacks detail regarding archaeological excavations on the island, but Schumacher (1877a) gives many details of his stay. In a letter of May 10, 1875, he describes their camp on a knoll near Cuyler Harbor being exposed for several days to northwesterly winds that caused "the most annoying, continuous blast of sand" nearly bringing down their tents and making their provisions inedible (SIA RU52, B57, F6). Research was difficult: "On the N.W. and western end I could do nothing of any account the distance and the difficulty of walking in a continuous blast of sand swayed by the N.W. wind over the island, was demoralizing for the men and as the captain refused to land us there I had to give up" (May 10, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F6).

In his first few days on the Channel Islands, Schumacher found that reality did not always meet expectations. He voices his envy of the work of previous researchers, telling Baird that he had no returns in the area of Dall's previously rich strata, and that the 70 reported human crania left by Harford were in poor condition, found deeply buried by shifting sands moved by the northwest wind (May 10, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F6). Schumacher reveals that he "opened graves within my reach and gathered three boxes of antiquities mostly consisting of skulls (200), shell ornaments, plates, cups, sinkers, knives, etc. in all I did as good as I could, although I am far from being satisfied with the results expecting so much by the information previously gathered" (May 10, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F6).

Schumacher's exploration of Santa Cruz Island was much more extensive. After leaving San Miguel aboard the steamer *Hassler* on May 9, he landed on Santa Cruz Island May 10. Within the first nine days, the excavations were declared a success. The *Hassler's* Captain Taylor, offers to convey Schumacher and his party to another location on the island. It appears that Captain Taylor participated in the search for antiquities, as Schumacher reports on May 19, 1875, that the Captain "opened 2 graves with success" (SIA RU 52, B57, F7). Schumacher assures Baird that he "will not fail to do [his] best in finding the

graves, having already acquired the style of their burial here” (May 19, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F7).

Six letters sent to Baird during Schumacher’s stay on Santa Cruz Island are littered with accounts of opening the graves of at least 76 individuals and collecting items such as “a perfect plate or bowl of burnt clay (genuine Indian pottery) and most exquisitely worked fish-hooks of bone” (May 24, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F7). On June 2, 1875, he sends the National Museum eight boxes of crania and implements, with an additional number left behind that he will forward after arranging them for shipment (SIA RU52, B57, F7). Schumacher (1877a) recounts that he found over 225 human skeletons at Tinker’s Cove, and nearly 100 at Coche Prieto—for which Baldwin (1996:106) suggested several specific site locations. Schumacher’s correspondence mentions only Forney’s Cove, Smuggler’s Cove, and Prisoner’s Harbor. This discrepancy in information between sources suggests that his actions are not fully accounted for in his correspondence with Baird. It is likely that a field journal held more specifics of his explorations, while Baird was notified primarily of the interesting finds and greater successes, as well as the planning and funding aspects of his explorations.

In his letters, the subject of choice is often the arrangement of transportation to other islands, although a fair number of pages document the reasoning behind his choice of explorations. With foresight, he gathers information from the captains, crew members and fellow explorers who have been sailing around these islands and the mainland, using it to suggest new areas of interest based on the reported richness of localities. Schumacher is beginning to analyze his excavations by considering the connection between what he is finding on the islands compared to that of the mainland. As he notes in a May 24, 1875, letter while on Santa Cruz Island, “The information I gather from people leaving here along the coast make me wish to have spare time to make some explorations on the mainland especially from San Buenaventura Valley (which is historically noted for rancheria) to Santa Barbara, it may offer some interesting links in connection with former inhabitation of the islands” (May 24, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F7).

On Santa Cruz Island Schumacher invites Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Dr. Oscar Leow, and Mr. H. W. Henshaw to join him. They arrive June 2nd, joining Schumacher’s party at Forney’s Cove at the west end of the island. The three men are “members of the scientific corps of Lieutenant Wheeler’s exploring expedition” and were able to join Schumacher as they were travelling to Los Angeles, observing his excavations while performing their own research (Schumacher 1877a).

After their success on the island, Schumacher and his men leave Santa Cruz Island for the cruise to the mainland. From June 12 until June 17, he is in Santa Barbara. In spite of the number of objects removed from the islands, it is important to note that their investigations have not been exhaustive. Schumacher writes to Baird, possibly in response to one of Baird's letters, "I do not mean to give anybody a show to beat us in prehistoric collections on the island though ... there is a good deal of stuff and crania left behind" (June 17, 1875; NAA MS7132). While on the mainland, Schumacher meets Dr. Yarrow, observing his excavations on the mainland. Schumacher declares that their two collections together "will make a pretty perfect representation of this part of the land" (June 17, 1875; NAA MS7132).

Although his correspondence is devoid of many details, we can reference Schumacher (1877a) for information about his explorations of San Nicolas and Santa Catalina islands. Schumacher landed on San Nicolas, conducting one of the first archaeological explorations of the island from June 19 until June 30, 1875 (Schumacher 1877a:46). He made a number of observations regarding the material he found, concluding that the mode of burial differed from that of the Northern Channel Islands, observing the method of manufacture of stone implements on the island, and generally hints at the differences between populations.

Due to historical reports of Santa Catalina promising "such interesting additions to the island collection" Schumacher (1877a:52) worked on Catalina from July 1 to July 6, 1875. He did not have much success finding graves or large settlements, but the crew determined that the southeast end of the island would have the richest returns due to the abundance of shell middens in the area. The location of steatite quarries, from which island inhabitants created a variety of bowls and ornaments, was noted by Schumacher and his party. He was disappointed by the relative lack of success at Santa Catalina, saying it was "an expensive lesson as a good deal of expenses are due to this distant island and of the fact that it has been thinly settled and the shellmounds explored hardly offered enough results to fill a single box. All the reported quarries, temples and things turned out to be subjects of made up legends and such historical chips that need facts" (July 12, 1875; NAA MS7132).

As Schumacher set off for his first collecting duties, his expectations were high. He is quickly disappointed to find that objects were not as plentiful as had been reported by informants. Despite realizing he had subscribed to rumors, he continues to believe what is reported second or third-hand from his informants. As his explorations continue, he spends a good deal of time disturbing a number of sites in search of discovery.

Returning from the islands, Schumacher sends Baird a telegraph to notify him of his intent to excavate at Dos Pueblos with Dr. Yarrow. Gathering information from “two gentlemen of the U. S. Coast survey formerly engaged to survey said region” confirms their intended excavation location (July 12, 1875; NAA MS7132). Hiring additional crew members, Schumacher sets off for Dos Pueblos on the western Santa Barbara Coast. When he arrives around July 15, he writes to reassure Baird of the intelligence of his monetary contribution, pronouncing “I now confirm my anticipation in my last that I shall send you a full collection, representing all articles ever found on this stretch of coast and a collection much higher in the value than the money expended in exploration” (July 15, 1875; NAA MS7132).

In spite of some setbacks in excavation and discovering the number of reported graves was overestimated, Schumacher hired two additional workers and pursued what he could. It apparently paid off, as two freight wagons were filled for shipment and a number of new object types were found. The excavation went well, according to Schumacher: “This together with the collection from the islands, with the many new forms, will surpass anything found before and includes all the forms I have seen as coming from this part of the coast” (July 17, 1875; NAA MS7132). It appears that his excavation at Dos Pueblos only lasted a few days, considering that he sends a telegraph to Baird on July 21st, notifying him of the success of the excavation (NAA MS7132).

As we will see, Baird publicly praises Schumacher’s explorations in papers and publications. Within his correspondence, Schumacher indicates that Baird acknowledges not only his explorers, but the services of those who have assisted with transporting his employees, as well. Such commendation must have provided a morale boost, benefitting all parties involved. Schumacher writes on July 20, 1875, “I have next some of the officers of Cutter RUSH all similarly pleased in regard to a letter of acknowledgement of their services sent by you to the Bureau here, and are anxious to take me to Oregon” (NAA MS7132).

We are reminded of Schumacher’s interest in the natural sciences in an August 1, 1875 letter, in which he writes of the variety of fish and shells among his collection (NAA MS7132). He then requests further instructions if such collections from Oregon interest Baird. Schumacher is obviously aware of Baird’s position as head of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries and used this interest to his advantage, connecting his name not only with collections of anthropology, but of fish as well (Smithsonian Institution 2010).

The next few letters offer us a look at how Schumacher managed his accounts, as well as his negotiations for freight shipments. Schumacher seems to have been skilled at bargaining for low freight prices. Much of his

correspondence contains references to shipping charges and the bargain he sought, such practices intensifying after he completes his first excursion for the Smithsonian Institution. His efforts of negotiation may have intensified when the funds he was using to ship the many objects he was collecting began to dwindle. Schumacher even requests that Baird authorize him, as an agent of the Smithsonian Institution, to take charge of shipping the collections of Reverend Bowers and Dr. Edward Palmer (August 11, 1875; August 13, 1875; NAA MS7132).

Oregon Explorations: September 1875 - October 1875

Following his explorations of Dos Pueblos, Schumacher sets out for excavations in Oregon. Schumacher is not as concerned with sending Baird the details of the explorations in Oregon, revealing only occasional and sparse details in his correspondence. In a later publication, however, Schumacher (1877b) provided a much more thorough account of the explorations that commenced in September of 1875. Correspondence with Baird suggests that Schumacher did not accomplish as much as he had hoped. A letter of September 30, 1875, indicates that Baird had written Schumacher in alarm because of the shellac that varnished a number of skulls sent to him at the museum (NAA MS7132). No further information is given regarding their provenience, although Schumacher states that the process can be reversed.

Arriving at Tu-tū-to-ni in early October, a location about 5 miles from the mouth of the Rogue River near the southern Oregon Coast, Schumacher laments his lack of discovery: "I have not been able to find any graves – all my practical experience being at loss to find the location, and I almost believe the graves are altogether separated from the Rancherias. I did a good deal of digging with good hands, but everything failed and I almost despair of my success" (October 9, 1875; SIA RU52, B47, F7). In the same letter, he writes that he finds *Dentalium* (Indian money tusk) shells at Khust-e-nēte. Moving to Chēt-l-e-shñ, located near the mouth of the Pistol River (see Heflin 1966; Erlandson et al. 1997; Moss and Wasson 1998), Schumacher finds graves, but no mortuary objects:

Except a few skulls and some small implements, gathered on the surface or among the kitchen stuff while digging, nothing was gained except the lesson that the graves of the Oregon Indians are of no advantage to the increase of a collection. This season is connected with more hardship than I ever experienced, together with the most depressing effect of the impossibility to collect. I am heartily sick of Oregon (October 25, 1875; SIA RU52, B57, F7).

Return to California

Early in 1876, Schumacher returns to southern California, leaving the 7th of January to work once again in the area around San Luis Obispo (January 5, 1876; NAA MS7132). Here, too, his correspondence and publications reveal he was disappointed by his results. Using both local residents and scientific colleagues as informants, he chases their accounts of graves from which he can collect. He recounts his excavation at Ōs-bi (Schumacher 1877a), yet there is no record of this excavation in his correspondence. Perhaps it was due to the poor return he had, only filling four boxes for shipment, compared to the 50 boxes his work at Dos Pueblos yielded (Schumacher 1877a:54). In his published account, he reported excavating nearly 400 burials at Ōs-bi and it seems unusual that he did not share this with Baird (Schumacher 1877a:54). Reporting the search for a cemetery at San Antonio rancho, he and his crew were disappointed by very low returns (Schumacher 1877a:54).

Writing to Baird of his failures on January 2, 1876, Schumacher sounds dejected in reporting that he declined to look for a rumored cemetery “as I cannot afford to experience, even partially, a failure during this, likely, my last exploration for you” (NAA MS7132). Having received what he perceives as reliable information about the location of a cemetery from “Mr. De La Guerra owner of Los Alamos Rancho in Santa Barbara County,” Schumacher notifies Baird that as he sits in San Francisco, he is making preparations to return again to San Luis Obispo, anticipating more satisfactory results (January 25, 1876; NAA MS7132).

Having accompanied “Mr. Terry when he exhumed the two graves as laid down on my map (Smith. Rpt 74) between Pismo Cr. and San Luis Creek” while in San Luis Obispo, Schumacher reports in a letter dated January 2, 1876, that a variety of plumb bobs and fish hooks were found (NAA MS7132). Mr. Terry appears to have an interest in such items, as Schumacher reports that Terry is going to Santa Barbara “where he likely will buy of Bower’s collection” (January 2, 1876; NAA MS7132). By February 4th he is in possession of Hayes’ small collection; though he claims to have objects within his own collection that far surpass those collected by Hayes (February 4, 1876; NAA MS7132). He forwards several boxes of objects, stating on March 22, 1876, that he will forward a 47 page manuscript with many maps and sketches of his previous work (NAA MS7132). It is unknown what this manuscript contained, but the similarity between published documents and his correspondence suggests that it has a low probability of revealing new information.

Centennial Exhibition: Motivation and Expediency

The rapid approach of the 1876 Centennial Exposition seems to fuel Schumacher to acquire objects and collections as quickly as possible. At this point it is revealed that the correspondents have not yet met, although Schumacher fully intends to continue his researches with approval: "I entertain a faint hope that I shall be permitted to enjoy the pleasure of meeting you during the centennial Exhibition, and observe the occasion in conversing with you about a tour to the classic grounds of American Archaeology in the south" (February 24, 1876; NAA MS 7132). Schumacher states his interest in collecting on the Atlantic Coast, an area that was of great interest to Baird, as he spent much time in his own intensive studies and specimen collecting of natural history in the area (SIA 2006).

In a letter dated April 2, 1876, Schumacher states his intention of making a name within archaeology and hopes that Baird will order him east as "I have no doubt that I can put myself to good use while at the Centennial Exhibition" (NAA MS 7132). In the same letter, he also writes of future intentions:

I am very anxious to make further researches, but think the Atlantic Coast will next offer a greater reward, which I believe has not been thoroughly explored, though the remains of a far advanced extinct race are so abundant. For the purpose of practically studying the American archaeology to which the Centennial Exhibition will offer an unsurpassed opportunity and to devise a plan for further exploration in this branch of science which is of such a general interest, but merely started in America, greatly makes me wish for an interview with you, and to be enabled to extend the grand display of American archaeology in Philadelphia (April 2, 1876; NAA MS 7132).

The fact that these gentlemen had not yet met makes this correspondence all the more remarkable for not only the opinions that were revealed, but the sheer number of letters that were sent between them. Baird appears to have had no obligation to this amateur collector when the correspondence began, at least as presented within the known documents sent by Schumacher. Yet Baird spent several years writing, funding research and presenting the results of that research to the public through various forums. From all records, it seems that Schumacher and Baird never did meet.

Schumacher's correspondence in the following months reveals a man who seems intent on obtaining the funds for further expeditions, partly to redeem his name as a collector. On March 22, 1876, he earnestly reminds Baird that "lately I did not receive any remittance and in consequence my funds are nearly exhausted" (NAA MS 7132). Such statements are not uncommon in the coming year. As of April, Schumacher makes his intentions of visiting Catalina and San

Clemente clear, as he has been notified by his informant Mr. Forney that Mr. Chase “was ordered to the island (Catalina) by the Superintendant of the U. S. Coast Survey for the purpose of investigating the ethnological remains but do not know whether he has made the trip and whether it would be exhaustive (April 16, 1876; NAA MS7132). One may remember from Schumacher’s Coast Survey days, that he had an intense rivalry with Mr. Chase, and had reported himself as the target of Mr. Chase’s “envious intrigues,” and perhaps the reason he was unable to obtain Dr. Hay’s collection of antiquities (see April 16, 1876, NAA MS7132; June 23, 1874, SIA RU52, B35, F23). This could be his motivation behind requesting to visit the islands again.

To persuade Baird to continue his sponsorship, Schumacher made every possible effort to highlight the potential of future explorations while also concealing what he deemed poor showing in previous trips. This is evident in an excerpt from a letter of April 20, 1876: “I already expressed my regret about the comparatively small results obtained during my winter trip to southern California of those obtained before in that region; but, you know well, it is with the excavation of these relics much the same as with mining precious metal; the articles so much desired are not always forthcoming as readily as wished for” (NAA MS7132). With this, he suggests that new forms are likely to be uncovered on the islands. At some point, Schumacher has contact with the Peabody Museum at Harvard, proposing the joint-funding of an expedition with the Smithsonian Institution. Within a matter of months, such a joint expedition becomes a reality.

Lacking funds, in a letter dated March 28, 1877, he proposes to work on “Santa Catalina and San Clemente for 300 dollars and freight on collection from Wilmington (near Santa Barbara) to San Francisco, with privilege of retaining the duplicates” (SIA RU52, B57, F7). Astonishingly, Schumacher writes the following: “... I may be able to sell the bulk to realize my salary, the travelling and many lesser expenses” (March 28, 1877; SIA RU52, B57, F7). Two months later, on May 29, 1877, he writes to Baird that he will send only the objects the museum requires, although he states “I also must insure a speedy disposal of my share of the collection or else I will be left again penniless at the end of the expedition” (SIA RU52, B57, F7).

In the same letter Schumacher addresses his publications, seemingly to ameliorate tensions regarding their dissemination. Dr. Hayden was given a translation of “Methods of making stone weapons,” which Schumacher (1877c) had written several years earlier for publication in the United States Geographical and Geographical Survey Bulletin that Dr. Hayden edited (May 29, 1877; SIA RU52, B57, F7). Attempting to explain an apparent breach in etiquette, Schumacher maintains that the general accounts of his excavations in

periodicals were published with the express permission of Baird given in a letter of June 25, 1875, and that “Aboriginal Settlements of the Pacific Coast” (Schumacher 1877d) was presented in *Popular Science Monthly* because there was no other official outlet available to him (May 29, 1877; SIA RU52, B57, F7). With Baird now apparently questioning his judgment, Schumacher argues that he had only aimed to associate his name with these new facts, which were being read by other archaeologists of the time. Quite certain that he was “not backward in giving credit to the Smithsonian” he insists that the name of the institution has “no doubt, deeply penetrated into Hungary and Transylvania while it was kept fresh in the memory in all Germany,” presumably providing much publicity and prestige to the museum (May 29, 1877; SIA RU52, B57, F7).

While it is not recounted within the correspondence, funds were dispensed by the Peabody Museum at Harvard for explorations in June, 1877. Schumacher (cited in Putnam 1878) recounts the research conducted on the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina for the months of August to November, 1877. We learn that 25 days were spent on San Clemente when the crew had to leave because of a lack of drinkable water due, arguably, to the negligence of the schooner captains. Around the middle of September, Schumacher and his crew left San Clemente and sailed to Santa Catalina (Putnam 1878:202). Schumacher says “numerous things of European make, of which the Indians obtained possession, were found in the graves, particularly on the Island of Santa Catalina” (Putnam 1878:200).

This reference to European artifacts is not mentioned in Schumacher’s Smithsonian correspondence, or even his published reports, a sign of his focus on artifacts of Native American origin, though researchers today realize that all of these objects must be used to tell the complete story. Objects of European origin are present within Schumacher’s collection housed at the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History, but they are rare. Schumacher and his crew sail off the island in mid-November. After leaving the islands, Schumacher’s correspondence resumes. Schumacher shows a previously unknown interest in pinnipeds, but it is unknown if he collected any specimens for the Smithsonian Institution or the Peabody Museum at Harvard.

Schumacher’s correspondence indicates his anticipation of funds the following spring for further archaeological research. He proposes a new area of study, however, perhaps feeling that the potential returns of further excavations on the Channel Islands and adjacent mainland are low. He may have wished for another location to redeem his name as a researcher due to the disappointment felt when his exploration failed to uncover the number or quality

of items he sought. Or he may have simply desired the adventure associated with new discoveries. On November 22, 1877, he writes:

I try to secure the means to work from San Diego southward for about 100m on the peninsula, then go across to the mouth of the Colorado and hence down the coast to Altar and making my domicile in Mazatlan. I have good information for that route and expect to return satisfactory results. For four thousand dollars a year extensiv (sic) labors could be done, and less for a smaller amount, but always satisfactory for the money expended. Will I not have the honor of making further archaeology researches for the Smithsonian? (SIA RU52, B57, F7).

This excerpt is from the final letter known in the records of the archives scoured for Schumacher's correspondence. It is unknown if further correspondence exists in another location.

One can only imagine the research Schumacher anticipated following his employment by the Smithsonian Institution and the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnography at Harvard. The records of the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History indicate Schumacher's final accession was in 1877, signifying an end to his collecting for the institution. One can only speculate why this was so. At least initially, Baird seemed to be enthusiastic about the collections Schumacher sent to the museum, and possessed the desire to witness the success of those he mentored and supported. This encouragement, accompanied by his general enthusiasm in building the museum's collections, ensured funding and resources for many individuals. It seems unlikely that Baird would give up the opportunity for an explorer like Schumacher, a successful collector with great determination, eagerness, and intelligence, to make collections from other parts of the country. Perhaps it is no coincidence, however, that Schumacher's request for \$4,000 per year—much more than asked for previously—comes on the heels of expeditions with disappointing results, a defensive explanation of his publishing practices, and an intention described to Baird to sell portions of the collections he made. Whatever the cause, with the end of his correspondence and publications, Schumacher apparently left the emerging field of archaeology as quickly as he had thrust himself into it.

Most of what we know regarding Paul Schumacher after this point in time comes from the Necrology written by Baird and published in 1885. After his marriage to Caroline Schumacher in 1880, perhaps feeling the need for a more reliable and steady income, Schumacher became engaged in mining in Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico (Baird 1885; Guinn 1915a). He reportedly discovered and managed the San Antonio and San Pablo mines, pursuing his education of civil

engineering and surveying (Baird 1885:46). During a visit to the San Antonio copper mines, he became ill. After a fever of three days, Paul Schumacher died on May 22, 1883 (Baird 1885:46) at the age of just 40 or 41. He and his wife had no children, and after his death Caroline appears to have moved back to Alta California where she lived in Los Angeles until her death (State of California 2000).

Colleagues and Competition

The research conducted through the Smithsonian Institution fascinated the public as well as the scientific community. Motivated by the view of the time that the cultures of North America's Indigenous populations had only limited time depth and were rapidly disappearing, scientists, researchers and the public rushed to collect and preserve a record of these populations before they were terminated by colonial practices. The bulletins and reports of the Smithsonian Institution and Peabody Museum at Harvard contained descriptions of the uses of funds for the year, thus recounting the explorations of such people as Paul Schumacher, Stephen Bowers, William Dall, and others conducting research along the Pacific Coast and around the world. This information was made accessible to the public when recorded in the more widely available newspapers and journals of the time. This work interested foreign scientists as well, many of whom were engaged in collecting items of North American Indigenous populations for their own local and national museums. Those in the field for agencies and institutions of the United States were protective of their work. As Baird (1875) noted in the *Daily Alta California*, the research being conducted by Schumacher "has been purposely kept quiet in order to forestall others from engaging in the work in advance of Americans."

Schumacher had the difficult task of balancing intense rivalry with collaborative relationships. His camaraderie is primarily seen with researchers working for organizations and institutions of the United States. Reportedly, Schumacher sought to block the actions of foreign researchers, an action worthy of contemplation given his foreign-born status and the fact that he may have sold a portion of the artifacts he recovered during government-sponsored expeditions. Reichlen and Heizer (1964) noted that Schumacher displayed his jealous tendencies towards French scientist León de Cessac, a rival working in coastal California from 1877-1879. Schumacher intentionally created difficulties for Cessac, attempting to persuade the United States Senate to pass legislation that would prohibit the export of prehistoric objects (Reichlen and Heizer 1964:10). It is unclear why Schumacher felt so strongly, except that perhaps he felt it would prevent other researchers from collecting items that could one day

bring him prestige. According to Rogers (1929:35), however, he was “told by a presumably reliable old settler that for a brief period Schumacher worked in collaboration with Cessac.” If this is true, perhaps the Germanic Schumacher and the Frenchman Cessac had a falling out for some other reason. One way or the other, Cessac is not mentioned in Schumacher’s correspondence or publications.

Schumacher’s acquaintance with Stephen Bowers becomes apparent in a letter of August 4, 1875. In response to a letter of July 26th from Baird, Schumacher writes “I have not the least personal object against Mr. Bowers, or anyone else, working for the Smithsonian Institution down south while I am in Oregon” (NAA MS7132). He goes on to explain his objection and impracticality of others duplicating his research, while highlighting the contribution of the researches of Dr. Yarrow and himself:

I only desire to remark that the section of mainland in which Dr. Yarrow cleverly worked and myself has done some digging will be of no further interest as to new focus and varieties of utensils but only to quantities. Dr. Yarrow has made a full collection of all the forms and got of each a good deal; while my collection at Dos Pueblos duplicates Yarrow’s – although less in number – and make a complete collection of the southern Coast of California with my island gathering (August 4, 1875; NAA MS7132).

Schumacher often seems protective of his work and reluctant to collaborate with fellow researchers, but the situation is different when one examines his relationship with William Dall. Schumacher followed Dall’s advice, for instance, when commencing his explorations on the Channel Islands and Schumacher first mentions Dall in January of 1874. According to Dall’s correspondence and journals, however, they were acquainted earlier due to their work with the U. S. Coast Survey. Dall wrote about Schumacher in his private journal, indicating that the two worked together a handful of times. Dall writes on Monday, December 1, 1873: “Go to Schumacher’s room with him in P.M. and look at ethnological specimens” (SIA RU7073, B20a, F4). A few days later: “Tues, Dec. 9, 1873 ... Go down to Well’s Fargo’s with Schumacher into bank and back to office” (SIA RU7073, B20a, F4). Soon after, Dall reports: “Sunday Dec. 21. Morning as Mr. Stebbins does not preach I do not go to church but stay at the office and write and help Schumacher” (SIA RU7073, B20a, F4). William Dall kept extensive records, filling multiple notebooks with records of the correspondence he received and sent. He reports receiving 14 letters from Schumacher from 1875-1876, although he only wrote eight letters in reply (SIA RU7073, B19, F1 & 2).

While Dall does not make many appearances in Schumacher’s correspondence, it appears that Schumacher held him in high esteem, but frets

that Dall's successes left Schumacher with objects of a perceived inferior quality on the islands. In spite of some healthy rivalry, it seems that Dall and Schumacher had a cooperative relationship. The Smithsonian Institution Archives revealed seven letters from the years 1875 to 1876 that Schumacher wrote to Dall. Primarily they are accounts of his travels and work on sites. These letters reveal a friendly relationship, in which he shares his experiences, news of friends and colleagues, and talk of politics. One of the most revealing passages is about his experience on San Miguel Island. It reads: "I have already "done" San Miguel Island and am sorry to say with but little success. On our arrival we tried (sic) to land at the N.W. end of the island but found the swells breaking about 100 yards outside of the coves. The next two days we have a fierce wind and you can imagine the difficulty we encountered to get over the bare sand hills of that island. I left San Miguel utterly disgusted with the place" (May 17, 1875; SIA RU7073, B16, F6). Schumacher expressed similar disappointment about this trip to Baird, but his letter to Dall suggests that the trip took a greater toll on the body and the morale of the group than he felt comfortable expressing to his employer.

In a letter of April 14, 1875, Schumacher shares with Dall his motivations for publishing, expecting "to contribute in future more regular (sic) to certain European papers, especially "Archiv fur anthropologie", Aus Allen Weltheilen, Globus, etc, of my doings and giving credit to the Smithsonian Inst. and its energetic leaders whenever I have a good occasion to do so. Would the publication of fact derived from my exploration prior to the Smithsonian Report be against the rules of the institution?" (SIA RU7073, B16, F6). Clearly, his submission of publications to these outlets caused tension in his relationship with Baird. One wonders what advice Dall gave to Schumacher and what the motivation behind it was.

The correspondence from Baird to Schumacher was not researched due to time constraints. However, four letters written from Spencer Baird to William Dall in the years 1873 and 1874 were uncovered, allowing a brief glimpse into Baird's opinion of Schumacher and his work. Writing on November 17, 1873, Baird notifies Dall of his efforts to ascertain information about collections, such as that of H. W. Harford and A. W. Chase. "There is a Mr. A. W. Chase out there, of the Coast-Survey, who has some very fine shell heap diggings from Oregon which I have tried hard to get out of him. Can you not lend your efforts in this direction? He has an assistant, Paul Schumacher, who promised to send us a large number of things, ~~but~~ I very much suspect Mr Chase is a little jealous of him probably because he is inclined to favor the Institution" (SIA RU7073, S4, B7, F6). Dall must have written a reply, as Baird writes on December 11, 1873: "Thanks for the information about Harfords collection, as also for the details

respecting Chase & Schumacher. I have just heard from the former” (SIA RU7073, S4, B7, F6).

In a letter of December 23, 1873, Baird writes to Dall regarding prospective research: “I trust sincerely that you may be able to visit the Santa Barbara Islands and make the proposed explorations in geology and ethnology. Could you not take Schumacher with you to help? He has just sent us a most charming collection for which we are made very great obligations, and he accompanied them with a memoir of very great interest” (SIA RU7073, S4, B7, F6). Baird repeats his sentiments in a letter of January 6, 1874 to Dall: “Have I written what a charming collection of prehistories we received from Schumacher, together with a very interesting memoir, that will be at once published in the Smithsonian Report? We are a thousand times obliged to him for what he has done in our behalf” (SIA RU7073, S4, B7, F7). These letters from Baird to Dall are friendly and encouraging. One may interpret, combined with previous observations, that Baird located positions for Schumacher due to the quality and potential of the collections from his early work.

Publications: How Do They Inform Us About Schumacher’s Research?

Once Schumacher begins his official explorations for the National Museum, we have several written sources from which to draw. Schumacher published manuscripts in several journals of the day, including *The Overland Monthly* and *Popular Science Monthly*. He utilized space within the reports and bulletins of the agencies he worked for, including the *Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories*, *The Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology* at Harvard, as well as the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution*. His explorations were mentioned in editions of *Harper’s Weekly* as well as *Nature* in 1875, and probably in other local outlets of the day.

One such example includes contributions to the *Daily Alta California*. Presumably, Spencer Baird submitted a piece to the *Daily Alta* the week of June 5th, 1875, as Schumacher thanks him for his contribution (August 18, 1875; NAA MS7132). This specific article has not been located, although Schumacher’s success and potential are illustrated in the previously mentioned Baird (1875) article, which addressed the interest taken in the explorations of the California Coast, not only by those working for the United States government, but those working as English, Austrian, and Swedish representatives as well. Baird publicly brings the preliminary results of explorations by employees of the United States, and the danger of these

“relics” being collected by representatives of other governments, to the attention of Lieutenant Wheeler of the United States Corps of Engineers.

Baird praises Schumacher for sending items to the Smithsonian without compensation, clearly anticipating the success of continued research, stating, “if arrangements can be made by which he can devote himself exclusively to it for two months, the result would probably be enormous” (Baird 1875). Schumacher is described as “an accomplished draftsman and surveyor, able to make all necessary drawings, as well as a ready writer so that he is quite competent to furnish to the Department a satisfactory report of his labors, properly illustrated” (Baird 1875). The *Daily Alta* also published a small piece prior to Schumacher’s exploration of Oregon (1875:1), describing his explorations of both the Islands and the mainland, in which his finds are said to fill 70 cases.

Curtis (1875:457) of *Harper’s New Monthly Magazine* reported Schumacher’s research under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution as being “engaged in disinterring remains of a prehistoric age, and obtaining large numbers of very remarkable objects.” Lockyer (1875) published a few paragraphs relating to the first exploration of the California Islands. Schumacher is rightly perceived as performing exhaustive survey work, while also collecting objects of interest to furnish the exhibits of the Centennial. His results are described as being “almost as interesting in their relations to American archaeology as those of Di Cesnola in Cyprus, and of Schliemann in Troy, to that of the Old World” (Lockyer 1875:195). This reference to two well-known, contemporary collectors indicates that Schumacher’s contributions were becoming recognized and that his name was becoming familiar in connection with the Smithsonian Institution.

Schumacher’s work was known in Europe, probably as a result of his publishing in journals there. Professor Duns (1878:557) of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland described the excavations of Schumacher while reporting on the explorations of middens and burials of “certain tribes of extinct Indians.” Schumacher was described by Duns as “a well-known and accomplished ethnologist” possessing “great earnestness, zeal, and intelligence” (Duns 1878:557). In this source, Schumacher’s contribution to the field was only briefly considered, however, with the description and mention of a few objects found.

Examining the manuscripts written by Schumacher himself, we find that accounts of the same excavation are similar in their content, leaving many questions unresolved. In his correspondence, however, we are able to further examine the relationship Schumacher had with Baird and the work behind the scenes that made these surveys possible. In his letters, unfortunately,

Schumacher offers few insights into his personal interpretations of his archaeological work. As we have seen, he offers brief glimpses of his opinions regarding other explorers and provides insights into the nature of early archaeological research along the Pacific Coast. In his letters, he also reveals his trust in Baird and the personal relationship he must have felt they possessed.

Schumacher also shows an evolution within his own writings. Early reports record the methods of excavation, composition of sites, and the processes that created the middens he was exploring. The majority of his later work, those articles penned after his excavations, was more interpretive. Schumacher (1875c, 1877c, 1878a, 1878b, 1879, and 1880) addressed the function and manufacturing methods of a number of object types. He analyzed a number of objects from his collections, studying the techniques and materials of the production of fishhooks, basketry, pottery, and ground stone objects.

The Fate of Schumacher's Channel Island Collections

An eight week internship at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History in the summer of 2009 provided the basis for this project. My internship focused on archaeological collections from California (especially the Northern Channel Islands), beginning with the inventory of the collections of Paul Schumacher. I then used the Ortery Photosimile E-Box and accompanying Photosimile Image Creation and Image Viewing Software to take digital images of all archaeological objects that could be positioned within the box for proper lighting.

A total of 661 active catalog numbers were photographed from Schumacher's collection; the remaining 121 active catalog numbers of Schumacher's objects were 'oversized' and not photographed due to the size constraints of the Ortery Photosimile E-Box. I also photographed objects associated with 160 catalog numbers collected or purchased by explorers such as Bowers, Dall, J. Cooper and Stephenson from San Miguel Island, Santa Barbara County, California. Ten additional catalog numbers, collected by explorers other than Schumacher, were too large to be photographed within the E-Box. These images are now available (associated with their catalog number) in the online catalog of the NMNH Department of Anthropology (see http://anthropology.si.edu/archives_collections.html).

While at the Smithsonian, I focused primarily on collection management procedures and research priorities of the Anthropology Department of the Smithsonian Institution, but I was also able to do some related archival research in the National Anthropological Archives, the Smithsonian Institution Archives, and the National Archives and Record Administration. This work was pursued to

correlate the collections with any existing accession files, field notes, letters, and other forms of documentation. The resources that document the research of Schumacher are included in the content of this paper.

One can examine the NMNH's Research and Collections Information System (RCIS), known as EMu, for a record of the objects sent to the museum by Schumacher, as well as their storage location today. Such documentation provides the data used by Blackburn and Hudson (1990) in their report. Blackburn and Hudson (1990) concluded that the collections of the Smithsonian have decreased over time due to the trade of duplicate object types found in the Smithsonian collections to museums around the world, as well as to institutional discards and losses. The extent to which Schumacher's collections for the Smithsonian were redistributed to other institutions is remarkable (see Appendix 1). For a list of all categories of objects attributed to Schumacher's collecting, broken into provenance, see Appendix 2.

EMu records show there are currently 782 active record numbers associated with Schumacher's collections within the museum. The number of object records associated with Schumacher (both active and inactive) totals 1183 catalog numbers. Examining the catalog cards at the museum, 25 records have objects missing from the lot, 18 records have been destroyed (17 stone pestles and one natural form), 157 records are listed as "missing" with no record of their location, and 262 records contain information regarding exchanges with other institutions. Overall, there is a record of 359 individual objects having been exchanged with other institutions and individuals. Mortars, pestles, and shell ornaments are the most commonly exchanged items; the largest number of exchanges took place with Harvard's Peabody Museum, as shown in Appendix 1, but artifacts from Schumacher's collections were sent around the world.

EMu records show that at least 270 catalog numbers of human remains from the Channel Islands were accessioned into the collection at the National Museum of Natural History (Eric Hollinger, Torben Rick, personal communication 2010). Many of these human remains are still present in the collection, but several had been historically transferred to other institutions. Schumacher also collected remains from the mainland, some of which are still contained within the collections of the NMNH as well.

General Overview of the Collection

Schumacher's island excavations began only about 50 years after the last Island Chumash villages were abandoned, although Chumash people continued to visit

the islands as employees of colonial fishing, otter hunting, or ranching operations. Schumacher's collections contain a variety of object types, ranging from utilitarian items to those of ornamental function and "ritual paraphernalia." A few objects are relatively unique, including small wooden and stone models of canoes, described as "effigies" by Hudson and Blackburn (1986:181) (A018155, A018178, A018255; see Plate 1), a "bone box" (A020476), and a small mortar and pestle painted with ochre (A018764; see Plate 2). Following is an overview of some of the category types sent by Schumacher to the National Museum, identified with the aid of Hudson and Blackburn's five volume series, *The Material Culture of the Chumash Interaction Sphere*. Catalog numbers, when presented, are representative only, and do not identify all objects of any particular type; others are likely present within the collection. These were selected to illustrate the variety within the collection, or the similarity to those presented in the volumes by Hudson and Blackburn.

A number of ornamental items are found in Schumacher's collection. A few possible hairpins, as described by Hudson and Blackburn (1985:76-85) are present (see catalog numbers A018322, A018337, A021858, and A021859). Several catalog numbers appear to represent skirt ornaments, illustrated by a photograph in Hudson and Blackburn (1985:124-130) and described as possessing ground edges with one or more perforations to be attached to a dancing skirt (e.g., catalog numbers A018313, A018318, and A018769). The columellas of large marine gastropods (*Kellettia kelletii*, etc.) were collected by Schumacher. Some are perforated at one end, indicating their use as shell ear pendants (see Hudson and Blackburn 1985:229-231), while others have no perforation and are filled with tar, matching ethnographic accounts of those used as nose rods (ibid: 243). For an example of shell ear pendants see catalog number A018187; for a shell nose rod see catalog number A018196 (see Plate 3).

Shell beads and pendants, likely strung on necklaces, are found in Schumacher's collection and match the descriptions of Hudson and Blackburn (1985:269-282). The most frequent varieties are forms of abalone ornaments and *Olivella* beads, but the catalog numbers frequently contain a variety of "shell ornament" types and are not exclusively one type of object (e.g., catalog numbers A015203, A018185, A018186, A018253, A018771, and A018773 see Plate 4). Bird bone "beads" are identified within the collection (e.g., catalog number A029674). Stone beads are illustrated by Hudson and Blackburn (1985:261-268); similar forms are found in Schumacher's collection (see catalog number A015208). A variety of historic glass beads were also collected (see catalog number A015207, A018783, A018784, A021849).

Numerous utilitarian objects in the collection range from chipped stone blades hafted to wooden handles (A018204), examples of iron implements (A018179, A018208, and A018243), items likely to be wedges, shaft straighteners, drills for bead making (A018310), borers (A018301 – A018306), needles, mixing dishes (A018168, A018240), a plant fiber brush (A018180), pigments, fishhooks (A018188), pestles (A018257-A018280, A018360-A018419, A018552; Plate 5), digging stick weights (A018290-A018300, A018420-A018449; Plate 6), and mortars. Many of these items are relatively common, both within and outside of mortuary contexts, and may have come from excavations or surface collections.

From what we know about Schumacher's excavation methods, it seems likely that the majority of these objects are from mortuary contexts. Thus, we have several examples of what can be categorized as "ritual paraphernalia," likely buried with their owners. Hudson and Blackburn (1986) described the following categories, allowing many of the objects within Schumacher's collection to be identified in more specific terms.

The *strigil* is described by Hudson and Blackburn (1986:107-109) as "a curved piece of wood or bone (usually an animal rib) that is used to scrape perspiration from the skin." Schumacher's collection holds examples of bone varieties, though they were not always photographed to show the curvature (see catalog number A020471). Abalone body scratchers, described by Hudson and Blackburn (1986:110-114) are found in the collection, many with incised patterns (see catalog numbers A018768, A021845, and A030185). Several forms of pipes were found on the islands, matching descriptions and photographs in Hudson and Blackburn (1986:118-129). Some of these smoking pipes have bird bone mouthpieces, while others do not (for examples, see catalog numbers A015185, A018157, A018158, A018159, and A020291-A020309; see Plate 7).

Plummet stones, described by Hudson and Blackburn (1986:157-165), are talismans often mistaken for "sinkers" or in Schumacher's case, as "plumbbobs." Three fine examples, similar to those photographed by Hudson and Blackburn (1986) are available in his collection (see catalog numbers A021873-A021875). Schumacher acquired several examples of stone effigies with similarities to the plates of whale and bird effigies in Hudson and Blackburn (1986:171-219) (for examples see catalog numbers A020387, A020426-A020428, and A020394-A020400; see Plates 8 and 9). Schumacher collected a number of pristine examples of "stone daggers," often nearly 20 cm long. Hudson and Blackburn (1985:254-264) identified similar objects as possible wands (see catalog numbers A020419, A021626-A021635; see Plate 10), while a bone object in the collection may represent another variety of wand

(see catalog #A021865). Bird bone flutes (A018336, A020532; see Plate 11) and whistles (see catalog A018323) are also present in the collection.

Aside from documenting the elaborate nature of Chumash material culture, attempting to interpret this great variety of museum objects with limited provenience data is much more challenging than studying a meticulously excavated collection. King (1990) created a basic chronology of the development of Chumash society by studying burial associations and the evolution of artifact types and forms through time as evidence of status differences. This influential chronology is an example of an evolutionary study of museum collections from mortuary contexts that lack detailed temporal associations. As Gamble (2008:6) noted, a number of chronologies are commonly used in the Santa Barbara Channel area, many of them variations on that of King (1990), corrected by the calibration of radiocarbon dates. King's (1990) study



Plate 1: “Soapstone canoe-shaped vessel” from Santa Cruz Island (catalog #A018155, Acc. #004199, 1875). Photo credit: Tracy Garcia.

illustrates the potential of museum collections associated with detailed excavation records and other archival resources.

Examining the nearly 800 objects collected by Schumacher from coastal California and Oregon contexts and held in the National Museum of Natural History today, we find that the variety of objects is representative of a variety of activities. Much of this material is associated with mortuary contexts and of a more spiritual or sacred purpose; the flutes, whistles, stone effigies, charmstones, and pipes are all examples. An even larger number of objects in Schumacher’s collections are utilitarian and related to everyday necessities, such as the gathering or processing of food resources. These include the mortars and pestles, fish hooks, chipped stone tools, and many of the bone objects. While the exact purpose of such objects in mortuary contexts is unknown, their occurrence within Schumacher’s collections is significant, allowing researchers to view and study objects from the 19th century.

The collection has previously shown potential for researchers. Objects collected by Schumacher, and held in the Smithsonian Institution and the Harvard Peabody Museum were used by Hudson and Blackburn (1986, 1987) to help describe Chumash material culture (see 1986:216 Fig 318.9-65; 1986:260 Figure 334-5; 1987:83 Figure 410-5, Figure 410-6). Multidisciplinary analysis comparing archaeological evidence, ethnographic and historic

resources, however, will be necessary for further interpretation of Schumacher's collections.

For example, using King (1990) as a model, one may be able to make inferences of time periods represented within Schumacher's collections held at the Smithsonian Institution and Harvard's Peabody Museum. Of the materials Schumacher collected from Dos Pueblos, for



Plate 2: “Small Mortar and Pestle from Santa Cruz Island, Painted Red” (catalog #A018764, Acc. #004199, 1875) Photo Credit: Tracy Garcia.

instance, it may be possible to distinguish the settlement from which they came. Gamble (2008:84) indicates that the Chumash villages of *Mikiw* and *Kuya'mu* at Dos Pueblos were occupied on multiple occasions. Using King's (1990) chronology, or by radiocarbon (^{14}C) dating organic (shell, bone, wood, etc.) artifacts, researchers may be able to determine the time periods represented in the collection, and infer which settlement at Dos Pueblos or on the Channel Islands Schumacher excavated. Still the limited data available on the

location of Schumacher's excavations are likely to make determining precise site locations challenging.

What Was Schumacher's Contribution to Archaeological Scholarship?

Schumacher put his collections together with care; the packing lists mentioned in his correspondence can be found in the accession files of the National Museum of Natural History today (See accession records 004199, 004674, 77A00082, 78A00122). Schumacher was not formally trained, gaining his expertise through experience and reading documents that Baird



Plate 3: “Shell Ornaments” from Santa Cruz Island (catalog #A018196, Acc. #004199, 1875). Photo Credit: Tracy Garcia.



Plate 4: “Shell Ornaments (Various Types) Made of Haliotis” from Santa Cruz Island (catalog #A018185, Acc. #004199, 1875). Photo credit: Tracy Garcia.



Plate 5: Stone pestle from Dos Pueblos (catalog #A018552, Acc. #004199, 1875). Photo credit: Tracy Garcia.



A018427

Plate 6: “Perforated stone weight for digging stick” from San Nicolas Island (catalog #A018427, Acc. #004199, 1875). Photo credit: Tracy Garcia.



A018158

Plate 7: “Serpentine pipe” from Santa Cruz Island (catalog #A018158, Acc. #004199, 1875). Photo credit: Tracy Garcia.



Plate 8: “Stone hook” or pelican stone from “Santa Barbara”
(catalog # A020394, Acc. # 004674, 1876). Photo credit: Tracy Garcia.



Plate 9: “Stone ornament” from “Santa Barbara” (catalog # A020399, Acc. #004674, 1876). Photo credit: Tracy Garcia.

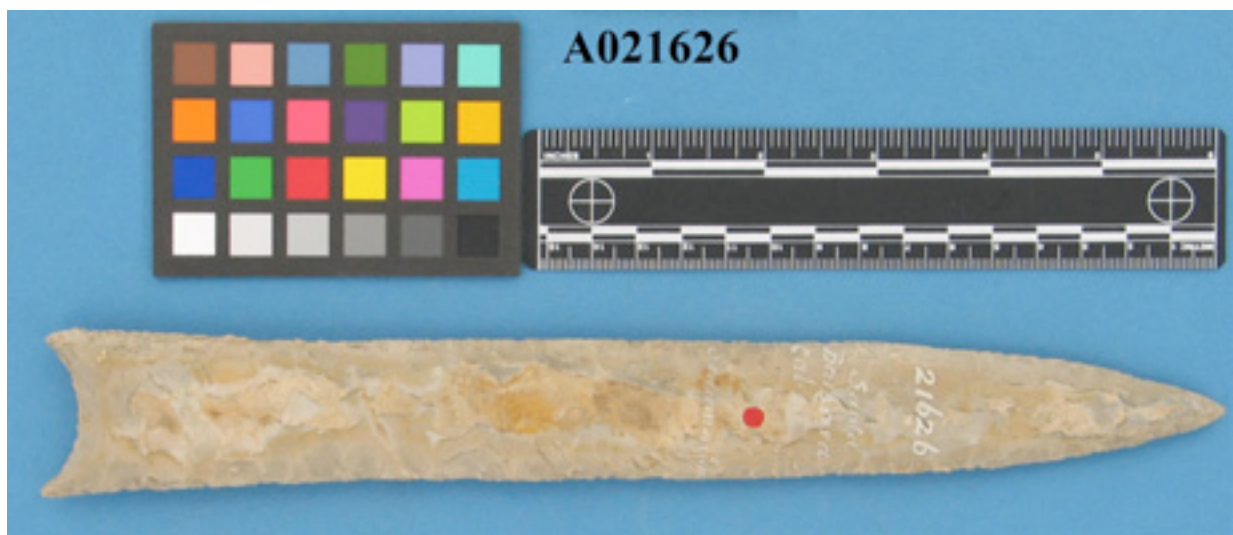


Plate 10: “Stone Dagger or Knife- Grey Hornstone” from “Santa Barbara Cal.” (catalog # A021626, Acc. # 004199, 1875). Photo credit: Tracy Garcia.

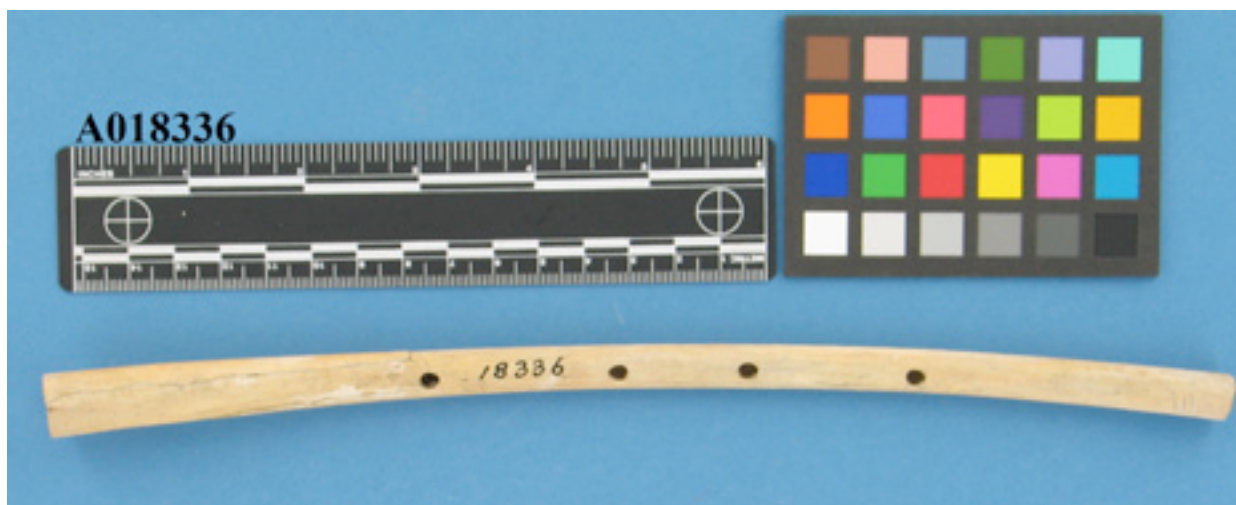


Plate 11: “Bone whistle or flute” from Santa Cruz Island (catalog #A018336, Acc. #004199, 1875). Photo credit: Tracy Garcia.

forwarded at his request. It is likely that he was mentored by other explorers when working for the U. S. Coast Survey, utilizing those skills in his later work. After his death, Baird (1885:46) reported that Schumacher was formally trained in civil engineering and surveying while in Europe. This training certainly explains his skills when drafting maps, today’s only visual documentation of the archaeological excavations Schumacher performed. As such, they are an invaluable resource to the researcher.

As a self-trained archaeologist, Schumacher was diligent in learning the techniques of this developing field. He possessed some interest in determining information about the provenience of objects, but his procedures were crude compared to today’s standards. Schumacher demonstrated some knowledge of site formation processes and stratigraphy when he examined the profile of excavations “on the extensive downs between the Arroyo Grande and the Rio de la Santa Maria” and found “layers of sand recurring at short intervals, which seem to prove that they were visited at fixed seasons” (Schumacher 1874a:297-298). This example suggests that he was aware of the seasonality of sites and the processes that created this stratigraphy, using this knowledge to draw reasonable conclusions. Considering the stratigraphy and content of sites in California and Oregon, Schumacher (1877d) made some basic inferences about the cultural activities that formed these sites. Through the examination of the context of an object or burial, he was able to determine whether objects were contemporary or buried at separate times.

He was a scientist in that he was able to extend his observations in an intelligent manner. Rather than always attributing objects that were broken to a “ritual” breakage, he perceived that the “shifting and pressure of the soil” could

cause their fracture (Schumacher 1874a:301). He concluded “It is, therefore, certain that the bulk of the property buried with a person was not purposely broken or destroyed – the same thing holding true in my investigations in Oregon” (Schumacher 1874a:301).

Schumacher was unable to fully interpret the objects he found due to the lack of ethnographic data in his research. Unlike John Peabody Harrington and other researchers, he seems to have made little or no connection between the graves and artifacts he plundered and the descendants of Native groups who still occupied the areas in which he worked. In fact, his published writings describe his excavations in the settlements of “an extinct race,” ignoring the fact that numerous Chumash people and descendants of other local tribes still lived in the area. The *Daily Alta* (1875:1) when describing Schumacher’s planned work on the Oregon Coast, noted that the difficulties of exploration were greater “in a country where the still living Indians may interrupt such investigation with a strong desire to take the scalp of the explorer,” referring to the descendants of Indian tribes who had been engaged in the notorious “Rogue River Wars” only 20 years before. Yet, in the same article, Schumacher was said to have “searched the graves of a gone-by population” indicating that views of living Native populations in California were problematic (*Daily Alta* 1875:1).

The following speculations may never be verified, but it is puzzling how these researchers, most probably possessing some knowledge of the history of the areas they were working, would not see the connection between living populations and archaeological remains they were finding. In the *Daily Alta* (1875:1), glass beads found by Schumacher are attributed to Cabrillo’s interactions with the populations on the islands, thus acknowledging these historical interactions. However, the records of the missions in California seem to have been ignored, thus rendering these living people invisible, even as the removal of populations from the Channel Islands less than half a century earlier remained in public memory. Why this connection between the living populations and archaeological remains was ignored is inexplicable, unless it was a way for these researchers to deal with their own guilt in exhuming thousands from their graves.

Most regrettable is the insufficient record Schumacher left regarding the location of excavations and poor descriptions of his work, especially considering the damage done by the excavations he directed. One can easily imagine this lack of technique destroying large portions of sites. One can wish that Schumacher and his contemporaries had been better trained, or had more of an interest in other aspects of the archaeological record, as we might have more information about these sites today. One wonders what other objects and

features might have been found at these locations with more systematic excavation.

Although his publications and correspondence leave some clues to specific localities (e.g., Dos Pueblos) most of his collections cannot be linked to a specific site. Nonetheless, if one compares his records to many of his contemporaries, it is possible to say that his records are relatively complete by the standards of the time. Despite his crude methods, Schumacher made an effort to record and report on the context of the objects he collected.

Schumacher's interest in archaeology was not entirely altruistic. One may view Schumacher as a treasure-hunter, due to his unsystematic excavations and the ultimate goal being the recovery of those mortuary objects that held the most value to his employing institution, and private collectors. He amassed great collections of antiquities, sending most of them to the funding institutions as he was ordered. Schumacher reportedly sent the best artifacts to the National Museum, with the records of the institution showing the trade of duplicates of objects to other institutions or individuals (see Appendix 1). It appears that lesser quality duplicates of objects were sometimes sold to cover Schumacher's expenses or for personal profit (see March 28, 1877, May 29, 1877; SIA RU52, B57, F7). Unfortunately, we will never know the types or numbers of objects that were sold. We can only hope that human remains were not among them.

There is currently no evidence that the method of obtaining these collections from burial contexts, or selling objects for profit, was met with disapproval, although these techniques may seem outrageous today. It appears Schumacher had little remorse for digging graves, often recounting the numbers of graves he had disturbed in his correspondence with Baird, lamenting that he could rescue but small percentages of the skulls, while taking any and all interesting objects from the burials. The number of skeletons reported in his correspondence may far underestimate the total number he excavated. It is reported in *Overland Monthly* (1875:294) that Schumacher exhumed around 3,500 graves, sending over 300 skulls to the institution on his first trip to the islands alone.

One can only speculate that such discrepancies might account for the different number of objects reported in Schumacher's publications, his correspondence, and those received by the Smithsonian Institution. Schumacher's obsession with the highest quality of artifacts and choosing those that would survive the journey across the United States as freight likely contributed to this inconsistency. We read in a letter of May 26, 1874, that Schumacher fixed both skulls and shell objects with shellac as protection against

crumbling; he also states he saved only 18 of over 100 skulls exhumed due to their delicate state, thus justifying the shellac (RU 52, B35, F23).

In his correspondence, Schumacher reveals that he sees the disturbance of graves as the only way in which to advance the research of archaeologists. In a March 27, 1875, letter, Schumacher describes "Captain R.," a colleague of the U. S. Coast Survey: "and it seems, according to what he says about making collection, he too is somewhat afflicted with the mania of gathering the bones of dead Indians. Let us hope that he will meet with much success before he slackens in advancing this branch of science" (SIA RU7073, S4, B16, F6).

Schumacher apparently had no moral or ethical issues with this work, or perhaps did not share them publicly. His correspondence does little but add to the confusion. Writing to Baird on August 19, 1875, Schumacher reports an objection by Reverend Bowers for his leaving an open grave at Dos Pueblos:

I am at loss to perceive the cause of the dissatisfaction of the owners of Dos Pueblos. Messrs. Den the proprietor—Mr. Welch being merely a figurehead, having married the old lady—showed much satisfaction with all my doings and expressed their feeling in their way by several serenades. It therefor (sic) seems strange to me now to hear their complaints for leaving a grave open reach even Woods Hole. Good Reverend Bowers, instead giving me credit for obeying duty in digging at Dos Pueblos feels, like a common layman, mean about it because it interfered with his own plans; and this reverend gentleman assured me almost in every phrase of his "brotherly love"! I will see whether Messrs. Den will serenade him (NAA MS7132).

While waiting for his next assignment on July 11, 1876, Schumacher writes to Dall: "I cannot yet tell whether I will go out again to disturb some bones of dead Indians- or whether the Democrats will manage in not passing bills to give them a rest" (SIA RU7073, S4, B16, F6). In a letter of December 7, 1876, Schumacher expresses his desire for further researches: "I am very anxious to go out again, if possible to Mexico, Central America, or Peru. I thought possible that a position of a second class harbor Consul, somewhere in the lower countries could be obtained, which would give me the means of ransacking the ruins within two hundred miles from my domicil (sic), I wrote to Professor Baird and hope he will be able to give me again an opportunity to try my best" (SIA RU7073, S4, B16, F6). It may horrify some researchers or Native American descendents today to realize that Schumacher showed no remorse for disturbing the graves of hundreds or thousands of individuals. We should remember that his work was condoned and sanctioned by the highest officials

of the National Museum, however, and that American archaeologists continued to focus on cemetery excavations for another 50 to 75 years.

The drive with which he approached his assignments proved to be the catalyst to Schumacher's success. He attempts to make a case for why his collections are unique, and thus why his collection efforts are more successful, by comparing his collections to those of colleagues. He also appears to have attempted to stop the activities of foreign competitors such as Cessac (Reichlen and Heizer 1964). Whether this competition and jealousy was real or perceived is unknown, but this act illustrates the intense period of antiquities gathering and scholarly competition at this point in American history.

Examining the importance of Schumacher's collections beyond the techniques he used leads us to a different set of conclusions. The geography of the Channel Islands has changed significantly in the last century, adding much more scholarly value to these antiquarian collections. Many of the destructive processes described in his correspondence and publication had already begun by the time Schumacher visited the islands (May 10, 1875; RU 52, B57, F6). The original locations of burials and associated objects may not be accessible today, due to severe erosion started by historic ranching practices as well as numerous other taphonomic and formation processes that have affected the archaeological record (see Erlandson, Rick, and Peterson 2005; Rick, Erlandson, and Vellanoweth 2006), including the comparatively destructive work of the antiquarians themselves (Erlandson 1994:38).

While the origin of Schumacher's collections is an uncomfortable manifestation of the practices of the day, they record the cultural landscape of Indigenous populations at that time. On the Channel Islands, specifically, the objects provide a record of substantial occupation and a wealth of material culture, preserving the great variety of artifacts created by the occupants of the islands. In spite of the controversy surrounding the original context of these objects, Schumacher's collections provide a valuable resource for researchers today. His collections, along with those made by other antiquarians of the time, document a period in history largely unavailable for study today. One can hope that Schumacher's artifacts, the majority of which are held permanently within the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, can be used by both scholarly researchers and Indigenous peoples as a teaching tool, acknowledging their colonial origins but also as an expression of traditional knowledge that can be preserved and passed on to future generations.

Schumacher's collection documents a transitional period in the history of the Native Americans of California and Oregon, including the adaptation of 'Western' materials, techniques, and tools. To a much lesser extent, Schumacher's collecting activities allow researchers to study the transactions

between the Native Americans and colonial collectors. If Schumacher's correspondence shows little acknowledgement of these Native groups, the absence of this information is not always a liability to the modern researcher. Rather, it provides a truthful look at the colonial collecting practices of the late 19th century. In conclusion, it is hoped that this brief summary of Paul Schumacher's work collecting in coastal California and Oregon, and his subsequent documentation of those expeditions, will help researchers acknowledge his place in the history of Pacific Coast archaeology and fulfill his desire for recognition as a pioneering researcher in the field.

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[bin/cdnc?a=d&d=DAC18750613&cl=CL2.1875.06&e=-----en-logical-20--1-----all--](http://cdnc.ucr.edu/cdnc/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=DAC18750613&cl=CL2.1875.06&e=-----en-logical-20--1-----all--), accessed April 28, 2010.

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Appendix 1 :
Categories of Objects Exchanged or Traded from Schumacher's Collections at the Smithsonian

Institution

Recipient	Beads (shell, glass)	Beads (shell)	Bone Object	Chipped Stone	Digging Stone Weight	Mortar	Other	Pestle	Serpentine Object	"Shell Money"	Shell Ornament	Soapstone Object	Total:
Berlin Museum	2	6	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	7	-	13
Copenhagen Museum (Nationalmuseum)	2	6	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	6	-	13
Peabody Museum	4	12	6	12	7	66	12	78	3	3	17	14	218
Völkerkunde Museum	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	-	10
Wesleyan Museum	1	4	1	1	-	5	1	7	2	2	4	1	24
Academy Of Science, St. Louis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Argentina, S. A.	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Children's Nature Museum, Charlotte, North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conversa College Museum, Spartanburg South Carolina	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fairfield Library And Museum Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
F. Deiz de Medusa (Medusa?)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Friends of the Middle Border Museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
F. E. Vaughn, West Haven, Connecticut	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hastings Nebraska Museum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
H. S. Bullock, "El Sorgel? " Mission, Congo Chile	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Imperial University Tokyo	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Keystone Jr. College, La Plume, Pennsylvania	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mus. Havre, France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nöfkerkunde	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Prehistorie Ethno. Mus. Rome, Italy	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
R. F. Pettigrew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Riks. Museum, Stockholm	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Royal Ontario Museum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
St. Petersburg, Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wayne Co. Historical Society and Museum Richmond, Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
West Australia Museum, Perth, Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Y. Hisate Kyoto Japan 1905	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	13	34	9	20	14	79	18	100	6	9	41	16	359

Appendix 2 :

Categories of Objects Attributed to Schumacher's Collections at the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History, Including Active and Inactive Records

Artifact Type	Dos Pueblos	Near Santa Barbara	San Luis Obispo	San Miguel Island	San Nicolas Island	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara County	Santa Catalina Island	Santa Cruz Island	Santa Rosa Island	Total:
Beads (glass)	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	10
Beads (other)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Beads (shell and glass)	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	3	-	10
Beads (shell)	6	5	-	-	-	1	5	-	4	-	21
Bone	-	1	-	1	-	8	7	-	3	-	20
Bone Awl	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	2	-	20
Bone Fishing Implement	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	9
Bone Knife	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	19
Bone Object	-	-	-	5	-	33	6	1	4	-	49
Bone Whistle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Chipped Stone	-	14	-	2	-	12	16	-	18	-	62
Digging Stone Weight	-	-	-	2	31	29	-	-	14	-	76
Fishing Implement	-	2	-	-	-	15	1	-	2	-	20
Historical	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	12	-	18
Horn Wedge	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Mortar	34	20	-	2	103	1	19	-	22	-	201
Mortar and Pestle	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ochre	1	2	-	1	3	1	1	-	5	-	14
Other	4	18	1	2	6	27	15	2	32	-	107
Pestle	36	14	-	2	157	6	13	4	26	1	259
Seeds	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Serpentine Object	5	2	-	1	-	38	5	-	6	-	57
Shell	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5
"Shell Money"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Shell Object	2	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	4	-	14
Shell Ornament	6	2	-	4	-	2	6	-	7	-	27
Slate Object	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Soapstone Object	23	8	-	3	-	16	4	10	8	-	72
Steatite Object	-	5	-	1	-	5	1	-	1	-	13
Stone Fishing Implement	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	1	-	13
Stone Knife (Wooden Handle)	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	8
Stone Ornament	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Total:	123	103	1	31	300	268	126	18	191	1	1162

Appendix 3:
Transcriptions of Schumacher's Correspondence from Smithsonian Institution
Archives Record Unit 52 and National Anthropological Archives Manuscript 7132

RU 52, Box 35, Folder
23

San Francisco Cal.
July 7th, 1873
Prof. Henry
Care of Smithsonian Institute
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Not able to obtain in this city a dredging net, similar to those the gentlemen of the U.S. Coast Survey received some time ago from you, I thought to succeed in getting one by asking of you – I shall feel obliged and send some shells as equivalent- presuming that-, even so small a contribution may be of some benefit to the famed Smithsonian Institute.

Very respectfully yours,
Paul Schumacher
U.S. Coast Survey
Crescent City Cal.

[notation at top- “ask if he wants the dredge with frame and all complete or only the net”]

Prof. Spencer T. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Important reasons prevented me from answering your esteemed favor of Oct. 3rd before this. When I received it we broke camp and started on a reconnaissance through a partially unknown country from the Klamath river to Trinidad_head. On my arrival in the city, on about Nov. 23rd, office work was pressing and I had only few hours daily to spent for arrangement and description of my collection. But on Tuesday I was able to send by Wells Fargo & Co. Express 2 boxes containing my gatherings, and now the descriptive notes, etc. If they are not as they should be, you will place the fault to its proper source which, surely, is not want of good will.

I have not made any direct remarks on present tribes of Indians which I had occasion to observe, especially at the Klamath, as I expect to write about them in a German magazine (likely "Globus")

It is not my intention to go to Oregon another season in my present employ as work will be such that will give me no chance to collect, anyhow not enough to spend 6 months time on it. I may go South to Anaheim and thence, if lucky, make a trip to Catalina Id where probably source collections can be made.

My wish is to join a scientific exploring party where I would be able to energetically (sic) prosecute investigations without being to (sic) much impeded by other duties and even trifling jealousy. Such a chance, I think, is offered by the next Astronomical Expedition of our Government to foreign lands-added to that corp will surely be collectors for Natural History, Ethnology, etc. Now, you have offered me a favor for my little contribution to the treasure of Science, and I here would thankfully accept it in your ~~recomm~~-recommendation to such a position in my behalf. -It may be required that these collectors shall be of some service to the main party and I therefore will say that I am well conversed with our Coast Survey work, a fair draftsman, etc.

Should I be able to join this party, which will start- as I understand- in July next, I would go South and in due time take leave so as to enable me to spend a certain time to investigate Catalina Id which, I think, would be worth a visit. Mr. Chase, as well as others, tells me of implements on that Id. which show former inhabitations but, although he surveyed there, he inconceivably made no search and only will do it next season.

A gentleman told me today that, while surveying on San Miguel and also on Santa Rosa Ids, he found arrowheads, cups, etc, "in quantities", which he afterwards sold to Prof. Marsh of the State University.

I am anxious to hear your opinion about my little collection and the prospect of going abroad with a Scientific Party.

I remain Sir
Yours very respectfully & truly

Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222
San Francisco Cal.
Dec. 13th, 1873

23

San Francisco Cal Jan 5th 1874

Dear Sir:

Your favors of Dec 20th, 23rd, acknowledging receipt of my collection and memoir, I had the pleasure of receiving and was glad to hear that the articles met your approval, and again beg to return my sincere thanks for your kind offers. The publication of my memoir with additional sketches of the new forms of Indian relics will more than repay me for all my trouble and your kind offer to look for me for a position in some exploring expedition, where I could extend my researches and collect for the institute, I accept with many thanks, and should such a position offer, you can rest assured, that, on my part, nothing shall be left undone to deserve your further approbation.

I am not sure yet, whether I shall be able to extend my researches to Catalina or San Miguel and Santa Rosa Ids., as I cannot well avail myself of your kind hint to ask a passage of Capt. Scammon, as, firstly, I am but slightly acquainted with the gentleman and, secondly, if I were I have not the means at my disposal to undertake such an expedition on my own account. If nothing better offers, I shall visit Anaheim in my present capacity, as aid in the U. S Coast Survey, taking a short furlough at the end of the season to visit Catalina Id. to make explorations.

I shall further advise(sic) you of my plans, previous to my departure and should I see that an opportunity offers I shall then send a requisition for a dredging net.

You kind offer of a set of Smithsonian Reports I thankfully accept for some future day, and now beg only that you will furnish me with a pamphlet issued by the Smithsonian Inst. which, I believe, is entitled "Instruction for making Ethnological and Philological Researches." I particularly need instructions for the measurements of Crania. Further I should like to have the Smithsonian publications on shells which you would oblige me by forwarding by Wells Fargo & Co. Express.

Before closing this already too extensive epistle, I have another favor to ask which is for instruction for ascertaining & fixing new species of Shells – also which are the standard works on this subject- and lastly how to obtain credit for a first description.

Hoping you will excuse this long letter, I should be pleased to receive the favor or an answer at your convenience.

Yours very respectfully & truly
Paul Schumacher
P.O Box 1222 S.F Cal.

Prof. Spencer T Baird
Washington D.C.

23

San Francisco Jan 9th 1874

Dear Sir:

A few days ago Mr. Dall kindly invited me to join him in his trip to Catalina Isld which, of course, I accepted. In about a fortnight Sch. "Yukon" will sail, and you may expect something of this trip if my anticipations do no altogether deceive me.

I have reason to remain sir
Yours very respectfully and truly
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222 S.F.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

23

San Francisco Cal.
Feb. 12th, 1874

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I had the pleasure to forward to your address, by Wells, Fargo & Co. , a small box containing 278 shells which I have collected during my last trip in Northern California and southern Oregon; also a few crabs etc. The places where I found them I have added to the objects.

My intended excursion to Catalina Id, of which I spoke in my last, I have not been able to execute, as just before the departure of the Schooner Yukon, I was informed that there was no accommodation on board for me. For the present I shall not go south with the Coast Survey party but shall remain in town.

For the books sent, please accept my best thanks.

I have the honor to remain sir
Yours very respectfully and truly

Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

23

Camp Guadalupe, San Luis Obispo Co. Cal.
Apr. 11th, 1874

Dear Sir:

A "chief of party" of the U. S. Coast Survey met with a bad accident which disabled him for work, and Prof. Davidson, sojourning in that part of country at the time it occurred (sic), caused me to come down, take charge of party and finish the seasons work. Such circumstances brought us out here where I am now also trying to accomplish something, outside of my regular work, in collecting such articles which may be of some value to your Institution.

I have found up to the present some temporary Indian camps along this coast stretch which, here, is an unbroken line of sand-dunes extending almost from Sal Luis Obispo Bay proper to Point Sal and beyond. But on such temporary camping-grounds is hardly anything to be found in shape of implements etc. it is therefore my care to find the location of main settlements of such tribes which came down to the coast, in certain seasons, to gather their supply of marine animals etc. I am already aware of an extended graveyard 30 miles up Santa Maria river (on which camp lays). I certainly intend to visit that place and if official duties are pressing to (sic) hard will go there after work is done. But as I am doing work pretty rapid and fog sometimes causes spells in fieldwork I think I will accomplish it without incurring ~~personal~~ expences (sic), having now a team to my disposal.

I wish you would advise me if there is anything, of your knowledge, in this part of country worth of investigation and I shall be happy to do what I can to obtain required materials.

Believe me Sir
Yours very truly
Paul Schumacher
U.S. Coast Survey
San Luis Obispo Cal

23

Paul Schumacher
Sienega Rancho Cal. May 26, 1874
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir.

Your favor of May 16th was duly received. Thank you for what you have said regarding to Medical & Surgical History of [Late?] War etc.

The collection I have made fills now 8 boxes (7-800 lb) and I beg to be advised how to ship them shortly after my arrival in San Francisco. It is a heavy collection and you probably prefer to have it sent by rail as common (fast) freight- or you wish to have it again sent by Wells Fargo & Co?

The season is at end and I may not be able to make further investigation although would like to go up Sta. Maria River where I know to find an extensive burying (sic) ground. But I presume the trip will be expensive and the receipt may not fully repay.

On my last visit in San Luis Obispo I was told of a so-called scientist who passed through here (on his way to camp) that he tried his best among my friends to spoil my success- all that of mere jealousy. Although he could not succeed he caused me much chagrin. It is the same fellow that wrote you about me. More from city.

I had quite a success at Pt Sal and will have a deal to say about that location in my report. I also discovered a small cave which was formerly inhabited by Indians. I may yet discover an other (sic) one of that kind in a cave I have found but not searched in want of time.

Among the Coll. you will appreciate the shell ornaments (beads etc.) of which I found a variety and several thousand pieces. I exhumed over one hundred skulls but up to the present could save only 18. Everything (skulls, & shell ornaments) are fixed with shellac and is hardly danger of crumbling.

I promise you a chart of the country I had made the collection and special maps & drawing of graves.

If I shall make no further research I may be in San Francisco in two, else in about 4 weeks from now.

Very truly yours
Paul Schumacher
San Luis Obispo Cal

But will advice (sic) you in time of my departure

San Luis Obispo Cal
June 9th 74

My dear Sir:

Field work is finished and party on the way to San Francisco, but I stopped here and will start out tomorrow for Santa Maria River & neighborhood which promises to be a field worth to investigate. I shall be in San Francisco in 10-14 days and there you shall certainly hear more from me.

Please address as below and believe me sir

Yours very truly
Paul Schumacher
P.O Box 1222
San Francisco Cal

Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

23

San Francisco Cal Jun 23rd, 74
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your two favors dated June 8 & 9 of which I have noted contents. As regards the collection, which I am at present putting in order and arranging, I shall forward it as soon as ready. It will probably take up 24 cubic feet, and shall make the best arrangements possible with the Pac M.S.S.Co.

I made the excursion from San Luis Obispo to the graves at Santa Maria river but could only give four days to the trip, and on account of the difficult road and long distance to travel, I only had about six working hours left after getting there. I consequently did not obtain as much material from there, as I possibly might have done had I had more time to devote to explorations. But what I did gather, together with my notes, is enough to pay for the trouble and trip there.

The whole collection, as it is, costs about 100 dollars in expences (sic) for labor, boxes, wagon and horses, freight and room tent (the latter to arrange and putting in shape the collection) of all of which I shall render you a detailed statement after the whole is shipped.

Dr. Hays did not send his donation along, saying that my collection would replace or rather duplicate his articles. But I ascribe this rather to the envious intrigues of Mr. Chase, who call Dr. H his old friend. I am very sorry for this, especially as there was an arrow polisher amongst Dr. H things which is also in my collection but not as good as in Dr's.

Could you perhaps obtain for me about 50 copies (proof sheets perhaps) of this years report on the Oregon collection I have sent? Or if this is not possible could I have 10 copies of the whole report?

As I already formerly mentioned to you my earnest desire to accompany the expedition going to Japan for the observation of the Transit of Venus, I again respectfully beg to remind you of it, the more so as I have lately been informed that Prod. Geo. Davidson after finishing his observations intends to proceed further on a trip around the world, for the purpose of making other scientific investigations.

He needs as I am informed two topographer and such a position, I think I can assure you, I am well able to fill. He has as yet made not appointments for said positions and therefore there may perhaps be a chance left for me yet. Would it be asking not to (sic) much of you to use your influence for me in the case, and if so, to do it without delay, as the time is short. And I may, perhaps, at some future time be able to render you some service in return for the already so numerous favors which you have rendered to me.

Believe dear sir

Yours very respectfully, truly

Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

RU 52, Box 32, Folder

24

San Francisco Cal. Aug 20th 74
Prof Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Since my last letter of July 17th I have had all my leasure (sic) moments occupied with various labors, so that I have only been able to commence my report now and am devoting all my spare moments to it and to the putting in shape of the remainder of the collection.

The trip to Japan I have given up entirely some time since. In the Coast Survey office here a good deal of ill feeling has been manifested toward me because I expressed my desire to be allowed to make that trip, and a letter from Supt'd Patterson to me (through the office) in which he refers to the law making it ~~incumb~~ incumbent on all officers that make collections to deliver them to the National Museum, was the cause of a severe reprimand from Prof. Davidson to me. As things stand now there does not appear to be much encouragement for me to continue in my endeavors for the Smithsonian Institution and am inclined to leave my present position as soon as possible.

Dr. Hays wrote me a few days ago, about a collection which he is making now, and was glad to hear that he is thoroughly exploring that part of the county in which I commenced my search.

I also beg to acknowledge that receipt of check, which I also acknowledged to the Treasury Dept.

The remainder of the collection and my report will be ready in about 14 days when I shall immediately forward it.

Meantime believe me sir
Yours very respectfully and truly
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

San Francisco Cal Sept 30th 74
 Prof. Spencer F Baird
 Washington D.C.

My dear sir:

Permit me, before all, to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the friendly expression, and kindness, which your favor of August 28, contained. If you assure me therein that the loss of my contributions to the Institution, in which you take the deepest interest, would be to be regretted, I must also acknowledge that the cessation of this connection, so honorable to me, would also be of a great loss to me; because this connection brings to me much valuable and honoring recognition. For the wise management of the Smithsonian Institution, the employment of the many resources, by means of which such gigantic progress has been made, are certainly regarded with admiration, and all cooperation carries the same with it.

But it is not my intention to give up altogether my connection with the Smithsonian Inst. even if I ~~have to~~ give up my present position and might be obliged to accept an engagement in some private undertaking.

My position as temporary aid is too subordinate and dependant to develop much activity. A striking example is the campaign in Oregon, where, on such rich ground, I was hardly able to make up a small collection. The cause, of this want of success, was, that, even in my legally free time (Sunday), I in a manner had to steal away to make the exploration, so that I might not awaken the envy of a vain, but otherwise unimportant, man- my superior in rank- who, later, tried to detract from the value of my services. The far better results during my last trip- although the exploration in the south are far more difficult- were caused by an accident, which a member of the U. S. Coast Survey met with while in field, and through which I was placed in temporary charge of his party. In this capacity I endeavored, before all, to accomplish as much work as another person, in my place, could possibly have done, and that I did this will certainly coincide (sic) by the US Coast Survey. When they examine closer into all the circumstances, such as weather etc. I made it my rule to work up my field notes during the night, instead of doing it in the daytime during unfavorable weather, but used such days for explorations of such objects which, by their scientific value, may be of use to the National Museum- and in which I succeeded to a certain degree.

This activity, if mentioned at all, ought certainly to merit a little praise, but instead of this, I soon found that the office here was discontented, and that besides Prof. D--, particularly in private conversations, expressed himself that my collections for the Smithsonian were in a measure a bad undertaking. He also expressed to me officially, at two different times, his displeasure which [indured?] me to vacate my position as soon as possible.

A man like Prof. D--, with an energy par excellence (sic), and who enjoys such a high reputation, ought rather to lend a helping hand to young scholars and help them gain, if only the lowest, steps of the ladder of fame. But instead of this he is ever ready to keep down such trial, that is if he cannot see any personal profit, or utility to himself in them- through this he is gaining instead of friends, many severe critics.

If I might be fortunate enough to receive a moderate independent position, then I might be of greater use to the Smithsonian Inst.

Besides my shipment by P.M.S.S & Co., the receipt of which you have acknowledged, I sent about one month ago, a box, and yesterday I forwarded the report pr Well, Fargo & Co. which completes my collection.

Since my last letter I have an article in a magazine of this city, which I took the liberty to send to you, and I suppose that you will also see others in European magazines.

I discovered in the neighborhood of the Bay some temporary camps former inhabitants, and I doubt not that, by exploring the surrounding country, old settlements and graves might be found.

I have the honor to be
Yours very respectfully
Paul Schumacher

RU 52, Box 35, Folder

24

San Francisco Cal. Nov 23rd, '74
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

You will oblige me greatly by serving (by mail) a copy of the U. S. Patent Office regulations concerning the Formulas of Specifications for Caveats and Patents, Drawings, etc.

Hoping that you will excuse me for this bother, I remain dear sir

Yours very respectfully
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222
S.F. Cal.

San Francisco Cal. Dec 6th 74
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of Nov. 23rd I beg to express my willingness to assist you in any researches along the Pacific Coast whenever you shall require my help. I anticipate good success should I be able to make researches in the way indicated by you-when no other duties would impede my labors. I entertain the hopes that a trip of investigation along the coast of the Pacific will develop interesting and important material of American Archaeology, even the Islands in the Santa Barbara Channel alone may conceal a treasure for the antiquarian. It shall afford me great pleasure to device (sic) with you, in due time, the best ~~planes~~ of working the exploration most advantageously with the means at disposal.

As regards the receipt of my cash expenditure on the last collection, I have received them all on voucher transmitted to you. For my personal labors in field I do not consider myself entitled to any pay. As for the time I spent for assorting & describing the collection while here in city, where I rightfully why covert my leisure time into money, I would only then ask payment if I could anticipate that the Institution will acknowledge such a claim for which I have made no proportion at the time work was done- although the time expended on said labors was worth to me at least 200 dollars ~~worth~~; and my income is meager (sic).

I will be very thankful for your advice in this matter; also hope to hear soon of a good prospect of continuing the investigations.

Very truly & respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

San Francisco Cal. Dec. 8th 1874

My dear Sir:

In my letter of yesterday I acknowledge the receipt of my expenses on the last collection. I am sorry that I made the mistake not to send you a receipt at the time, but as I receive, from my copy-book, I did so to the Interior Dept. to which place I receipted for Check No. 36290, of 122.99 Curzy. I beg that you will excuse that oversight.

From your letter of the 29th of Nov. I learn that I am under great obligation to Prof. Henry for books for which I wish to return my warmest thanks.

I am rejoiced to learn, from the same letter, that you intend to send me on an expedition for the purpose of making other collections. I shall certainly endeavor to make the expedition pay for itself—as regards the region to be explored, the north as well as the south ought to be thoroughly searched, but in view of the season I should certainly prefer the south; for the Winter in Oregon is notoriously unfavorable for such work. Without giving preference to my particular locality, I think that I can recommend the following route, viz: the Islands in the Santa Barbara channel (and of those especially Catalina Id.) thence northward to connect with Pt. Sal, which was the southernmost point of my last exploration. On the Islands we may expect a rich harvest. I further expect a good result between Pt. Arguello and Pt. Sal, around La Purissima Creek, for there ~~is~~ is a pass leading to a large valley which must once have been inhabited by many peoples.

For this route, I should think, 6 weeks time might suffice and in the same time I might perhaps be able to explore the same region between Pt. San Luis and Morro Bay, as also so neglected graves on the old ground between Pt. Sal and Pt. San Luis.

I should need a light camp only, pack animals, and at least two laborers. _The camp equipage would cost about \$150--. The pack animals, I think, could best be hired in Santa Barbara. The pay of the laborers, in view of the short time of their engagement and the rough season, would come to about \$60.00 and besides their board of about 1.25 per diem. As regard my own expenses they would be \$100 a month and \$2.00 subsistence per day.

Should the expedition visit only the Island ~~in that~~ or only the stretch from Santa Barbara to Pt. Sal the expenses would be much less. But I do not consider the expedition, in proportion, as profitable when reduced to too little of time. As the mean expenses (Steamer travel, camp equipage, etc) would be the same—should the “Shubrick” land us at the Island it would be an item of about \$70.00.

Please advice (sic) me about the route to be taken at your convenience that I may prepair (sic) a map from the works of the U. S. Coast Survey as far as I can compile it so as to be able to show the localities of former inhabitation. This country is but partially surveyed and I ought to have one of Casella's small reconnaissance Theodolites at least a Schmalkalder (or Prismatic) Compass to fill up such gaps while traveling along. Such an instrument I only could get here on a order to the office of U.S.C.S. but I think it would be safer to have it sent from Washington—should you want me to supply my report with a similar map as I did the last time.

After this month I shall be ready to make the start any time after 14 days notice.

Very respectfully and truly yours
Paul Schumacher

Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

P.S. Please be so kind to advise (sic) one what work on osteology would serve me well on such a trip of exploration?

Camp Equipage including two tents easy to pack	\$150.00
2 men for 1 ½ month @ \$60. Month	\$180.00
2 “ “ 1 ½ “ subsistence @ \$1.25	\$12.50
Myself 1 ½ @ 100 month	\$150.00
“ 1 ½ @ 2 p/ day subsistence	\$90.00
Transportation	<u>\$200.00</u>
App.	\$882.50
2 men 1 month @ \$60 + subsistence \$1.25 p/ day	\$195.00
Myself 1 month + subsistence @ 100 + 60	160.00
Camp	150.00
Transportation	<u>150.00</u>
App.	\$655.00

RU 52, Box 35, Folder

24

Prof. Spencer F. Baird
San Francisco Cal. Dec 15th, 74

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending a collection of Smithsonian Books, which I have received in good condition. The pamphlet from the Patent Office- mentioned in your letter of

Dec. 5th-, was also received, and I sincere hope you will give me an opportunity to demonstrate my gratitude which I feel for any kindness.

According to your letter of Nov 27 the Pkge was send prepaid, but nevertheless I was asked to pay \$10.15 (Cur) which may be done by mistake of the Express Co. and for this occasion allow me to mention it.

[letter stops here; additional sheets missing from archive]

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

6

San Francisco Cal
January 10- 75
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledging yours of Dec 23rd and 28th, I beg to say that it would suit me well to leave for the Southern trip of exploration with the commencement of February but shall be ready even at an other time you may call upon me. I hope much of the researches in the South as laid out; – I may also be able to realize some benefit of the traditions as related by the old people of that part of the country where I last made my excavations.

A few days ago I had the pleasure of converse with Dr. Palmer now bound south on a tour of research.

Very truly yours
Paul Schumacher

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

6

San Francisco Cal
Feb 16th 75
Prof Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have now again a chance to do some little digging down south about Morro Bay, which is in the neighborhood and northerly from my last field of operation. _I am requested to join a

triangulation party of U.S.C.S. and to operate in said part of the state which I would do, could I gain some assistance from the Smithsonian Inst., and if it does not interfere as far as the locality is concerned, with your plans as contemplated in your Est. of Dec. 28th.

But to make the trip interesting and to induce me to go down to do the triangulation – in which time I would reconnoiter (sic) the country for purpose of collecting, I had to have help from you, which would enable me to make some excavation after triangulation is done

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

RU 52, Box 57, Folder 6

San Francisco Cal. March 5th 75
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I understand that an appropriation has been made to stock the rivers of the Pacific coast with species of fish from the East. Some of our rivers on this side have not been explored with a view of stocking with fish and I therefore thought of making a suggestion which, if not practicable will do no harm.

Your desire is to send me out to make collection of American antiquities, and as such collections are normally made along the rivers and creeks, I could make the researches and such investigations of the rivers etc. with almost the same expense; and as there would be more money at disposal I could do the work with better results. It is my object in starting out on a tour of researches for antiquities to make it profitable to the Smithsonian Inst. and make a name in this specialty on the Pacific Coast when I already have made some little showing. My object also is to produce a map in grand style of a greater part of this coast, ~~where~~ of all such former settlements and Kjökken Moddings for the Centennial Exhibition; I therefor (sic) try to pass over as much ground as possible. Should such a display at the Centennial, with the finds of ancient remains, be your desire I would now commence to gather data for that end.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P. O. Box 1222

6

San Francisco Cal Mar. 6th '75
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your intention to send me out with Wheeler's Expedition to explore Southern California surpasses all my expectations. I consider it a lucky hit to be enabled to make at the right time an extensive search for ethnological objects; because it must necessarily be the object of the Centennial Exposition to illustrate the American history as much as possible with objects from the earliest inhabitation to the present race—whereby my contributions will soon find, not only a scientific, but also a full popular recognition. As the appropriation to Lt. Wheeler for and Exploration of a part of the United States west of the 100th M. has been passed I am in expectation of receiving soon further advice and also full instructions from you for this event. Should the number of men to my party be settled in Washington I wish you would make arrangement for four.

With the proposition I advanced in my letter of March 5th I merely wished to show that I am anxious also to go northward on a exploring trip, trusting fully that you will arrange, somehow, its possibility. I would like to visit, at least, the stretch of country between Crescent City and Cape Blanco—of which Rogue Rv. Lies about halfway.

I will not go to San Luis Obispo with the triangulation party to which I have before this already decided of reasons best known to myself—and I will take all the chances as to the length of time of my engagement with explorations for the Smithsonian Inst.

Thanking for the sentiments expressed in your last, I am dear sir

Yours very respectfully
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222
For telegraphic connection: 314 Bush Str.
S.F.

6

San Francisco Cal
Mar. 17, 75
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

In searching documents to ascertain the Port in one of the Sta. Barbara Id. in which Cabrillo died January 3rd 1543, my attention was directed to a work, the title of which I give on a slip, which I think would bring more light on the subject; as also on a temple described by Padre de la Ascencion (sic) who visited the same Island with Vizcaino 1602.

I consider the grave of Cabrillo of great interest and worth to look for, as also a description of the temple so as to form an idea of what one can expect to find in the line of idols.

This book cannot be found here and I thought of mentioning it to you that you may send the slip to the right person to have it looked up, if it is not too much trouble for you.

Hoping to be soon favored by a letter concerning my tour of research I am dear sir

Yours very respectfully

Paul Schumacher

P.O Box 1222

6

Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of March 29th, as also the memorandum of Mr. Dall was received, for both of which please accept my thanks.

Since my last I have examined a vast amount of material of history concerning this coast at the private library of H.H. Bancroft's, and I am glad to say that I have found the two books referring to Cabrillo's Voyage and his visit to the Sta. Barbara group, as mentioned to you in my last. Although I have taken many notes and acquired a good deal of information concerning the islands, I expect to follow Mr. Dall's advice and commence with San Miguel Island. I will land at the N.W. end which may serve as a shipping place and from there can easier reach the Western End which also promises a rich harvest in prehistorics. After a thorough exploration of this island it is my intension (sic) to visit Sta. Rosa, Sta. Cruz, and Catalina Isld. All of which ought to be alike rich of antiquities. The rest of the group I will treat according to the time left for exploration, of which I mean to spend a part on the main land.

According to the best information on the subject, there is no doubt in my mind that Prisoner Harbor on Sta. Cruz Id. is the port in which Cabrillo died; and I think of giving this subject some attention while there. Should I be so fortunate as to find his grave (if at all buried in Terra Firma) what do you wish me to do?

I beg to say that it is necessary for me to procure a Schmalkalder (Prismatic) compass and a Tape-line for the preparation of such sketches as I may find necessary to make for the illustration of localities I purpose (sic) to explore, and a good field glass for reconnaissance.

I hope to receive soon orders to leave and remain

Yours very respectfully
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222
San Francisco Cal
Apr 9th 75

6

[Western Union Telegraph Company form on which is written:]

Dated San Francisco Cal. 1875

*Received at **Fifth Avenue Hotel** April 14*

To Spencer F. Baird

5th Avenue Hotel

Please tell when I am to go south

Paul Schumacher

11 Coll 27

Fwd. from Washington Hyatt

This telegram has just be received at the office in

Fifth Avenue Hotel – Always Open

Where any reply should be sent

Direct Wires

6

[Western Union Telegraph Company form on which is written:]

Dated San Francisco Cal., Apr 29, 1875

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna Ave.

To Spencer F. Baird, Wash D. C.

Arrangements closing departure depends on Steamer will be fixed tomorrow need two hundred fifty to deposit here to meet checks while South on what firm shall I draw

Paul Schumacher

Collector Smithsonian Inst.

314 Bush St.

45 Collect govt xcel

6

[Western Union Telegraph Company form on which is written:]

Dated San Francisco Cal., May 1, 1875

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna Ave. pm

To Prof. Spencer F. Baird, WDC

Shall leave early on Tuesday with Capt. Baker Steamer Rush

Paul Schumacher

10 collect

6

San Francisco Cal May 3rd 75
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

The outfit of the expedition to the island is complete and the stuff taken on board of the Steamer "Rush". We go under steam tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock.

They make me pay for the stores here. Some of the camp outfit was wanting which I had to buy, as shown by bills.

I spoke the paymaster of Steamer "Hassler" few days ago and he informed me that the Hassler party will be at work in Sta. Barbara Channel for about one month more. It would be of advantage to have them bring me to some, or at least to one, of the islands, if it does not interfere with their regular work, because a trip to one of the islands is connected with an outlay of \$50.00 at least I was told that Mr. Tittman Sub asst. U.S.C.S. had to pay that much for each one of his trips. I think I will stay on San Miguel about a fortnight and therefore could enjoy the benefit of our free transportation at least. Either to Sta. Rosa or Sta. Cruz.

All my collections will be sent to the "Empire Warehouse" San Francisco Ca; and held there to my disposal until I return. Should anything befall me the collection, as far as shipped, can be had there.

I forward today bills for amt. of \$45.76 and Cuzy \$107.98 for which I had to draw most of the funds at the Alaska Com. Co. and I beg to ask you for a further credit of \$200.00 to defray expenses south. I do not think it easy for you to open a credit account at Santa Barbara and would wish therefore to have it arranged with the Alaska Com. Co which is an obliging firm.

I am not well since the last few days and beg to be excused for my, somewhat, incomplete letter.

I entertain the best hopes for my success and to gain your satisfaction with my work.

Yours very respectfully
Paul Schumacher
Santa Barbara

P.S. Instruments from U.S.C.S. have arrived and are exactly what I wanted.

Steamer "Rush"
May 5th 1875

My dear Sir:

In a few hours we shall land. The next regular trip of Str. Rush will be on the end of June and very probably will visit St. Catalina Island. By my calculations, I will be at Cat. Id. on the end of June and wish arrangement could be made through Capt. Barker a nice and obliging gentleman, could take me off. It will not in the least be inconvenient to the R.M.Service.

I don't know how soon I shall have a chance to write you, in the meantime hope to gather interesting material for my next letter.

Very truly yours
Paul Schumacher

6

Santa Cruz Island Cal.
May 10th, 1875
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

We arrived at the island of San Miguel in the afternoon of May 5th but could not land on the N.W. end of the island, as previously contemplated, on account of heavy breaking swells of the small coves. The weather was almost calm and the swells at sea but moderately strong. Our landing was made in the harbor without any difficulty but to find a place for our tents we had to ascent (sic) the first small knolls formed by KJökken Móddings which was a difficult task as it required the wading through steep shifting sand. On this small knoll our camp was in the next days, when a NW breeze sprang up exposed to most annoying, continuous blast of sand and while the wind endangered the safety of our tents the sand that swayed over us like snow in a storm made our provisions almost uneatable (sic). Capt. Thompson then in shelter of Cuyler Harbor, informed me that after a week he would have to take the shearers engaged on the island in gathering the wool, to the island of San Nicolas and from that time he was going to run between San Nicolas and the town of Santa Barbara. I had therefore to arrange my stay so as to be able to leave the place before that time else risked to be left on the island until the shearing is done on the last mentioned island and the sheep taken from there to the mainland. Having no facilities what ever on San Miguel to move about—the horses being already taken away in want of food except three which were engaged by the shearers, I concluded to make a short stay and left the island on Sunday May 9th.

While at San Miguel I opened graves within my reach and gathered three boxes of antiquities mostly consisting of skulls (200), shell ornaments, plates, cups, sinkers, knives etc. In all I did as good as I could, although I am far from being satisfied with the results expecting so much by the information previously gathered. On the NW and Western end I could do nothing of any account the distance and the difficulty of walking in a continuous blast of sand swayed by the N.W. wind over the island, was demoralizing for the men and as the Captain refused to land us there I had to give it up. I visited both points and found the NW end cleared of the surface stuff, found the supposed rich strata (Dall) but had no returns for the short time spent there. The next day I went to the western end expecting to find some of the reported 70 crania left behind by Harford. But it seemed to me, and I accepted it as a fact, that most of the shell-heaps are covered by the N.W. winds while the winds more from the South will uncover the remains. I attribute to this occasion the fact that we found shell-heap deeply covered; found no perfect crania although many human bones and some broken skulls, broken mortars and a very few pieces of surface stuff.

The expenses ~~for~~ of my coming here is figured with some other accounts in the bill with 4000 although the regular price is \$50.00.

I soon will write more and hope to be able to report in my next of a better success.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
Sta. Barbara, Cal.

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

7

Santa Cruz Id. Cal May 19th 1875
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir;

Here I have been already more successful than on San Miguel Id. Capt Taylor (Commander U.S. Coast Survey Steamer "Hassler") has kindly landed me on a point I recognized from the schooner on my way to here, where I opened two graves with success. Tomorrow or the next day the same gentleman promised to convey me and party to the other side of the island on his way thither; said place is reported to be rich in extended (sic) shell-mounds and I shall not fail to do my best in finding graves, having already acquired the style of their burial here. I have much hopes to leave this island satisfied with the results of my labor- I give you a preliminary list of articles found to date and hope to increase it, from now on, rapidly.

I have received your est. of May 4th and took notice of credit with Alaska Commercial Co.

Very respectfully yours truly

Paul Schumacher
Santa Barbara, Cal.

7

Prisoner Harbor Santa Cruz Id. Cal.
 May 24th, 1875
 Professor Spencer F. Baird
 Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have received today by Steamer "Hassler" (running once a week to Sta. Barbara) yours of Apr. 30th, May 11th and 12th. As to the bill returned, it was an oversight while hastening the arrangements for my departure which was so much delayed by the irregularities of the overland mail; but will have the bill reviewed and properly signed on my return to San Francisco. I tried (sic) to get bills for every small article I bought, but often I was compelled to by trifles at different places or outlay money as for [mst?] portage etc. for which a bill is hardly attainable and I thought it proper to substitute a bill of my own (which are put down in my statement as "Sundries") hoping it will not interfere with the rules of disbursing agent, else by to ask information how to arrange it.

Since my last Capt. Commander Taylor U.S.C.S. Steamer "Hassler", a friend of the Smithsonian Institution, has kindly landed me on the other side of the island when I opened and cleared two burial places. I saved about sixty skulls, but of implements very little was found. A perfect plate or bowl of burnt clay (genuine Indian pottery) and most exquisitely worked fish-hooks of bone I may mention a priori. Today I opened & cleared a small grave-yard at Prisoners Harbor saved about 16 skulls but very few implements among them some of the mentioned fish-hooks

Steamer Hassler returned this afternoon from Sta Barbara and will land me at Smugglers Cove, about 15 m. from here, on her way to work and likely in the latter part of the week at Alamos – afterward at Forney's Cove all places in which I found, while cruising last Saturday with the Steamer around the island, very extensive shell deposits. On a island like this, it is a matter of course to have means of travelling long distances afforded but by water routes, else any attempt to explore is not remunerative and had I known the facilities the islands afforded in traveling ~~over~~ I certainly would have recommended the purchase of a boat, say for \$100 – and having two stout, good sailors in my party. I would not have been at the mercy of ~~good luck~~ the two schooners or the chance to find Hassler. Here of course I am well provided for with means of transportation to point where deposits of Kjökken moddings are known to me to exist.

Considering the expenses my party incurs for transportation from one island to the other and the time it requires to explore one of these large islands (Sta. Cruz has about 50 miles of shoreline) I thought it prudent to pass Sta. Rosa which lies between San Miguel and Sta. Cruz and take for the next and likely last island San Nicholas where I expect to observe a new feature in the mode of their burial as well the implements; it is by all information the richest island of the group. Catalina may be visited, but Clemente is out of my plans. I had to have a schooner about me, and the results are doubtful. Should Steamer "Rush" be detailed to meet me at Sta. Catalina, and I not go there I could fiver her commander an other place of rendezvous or decline before she leaves San Francisco. ~~My~~ The information I gather from people leaving here along the coast make me wish to have spare time to make some exploration on the mainland especially from San Buenaventura Valley (which is historically known for ranching) to Santa Barbara, it may offer some interesting links in connection with former inhabitation of the islands.

I regret not having met Mt. Henshaw and Dr. Rothrock but hope you will give me an other opportunity to meet such pleasant visitors.

Should I have time to write on Saturday before Steamer leaves for Sta. Barbara I shall be pleased to tell you what luck I had at Smuggler's Cove.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
Sta. Barbara Cal.

RU 52, Box 57, Folder 7

Railroad Co. offers a large reduction on freight (i.e. 250 curzy to Boston) which gives us a savings of about 500#. Will ship on Monday next. Will soon send rest of voucher as early as am in possession of my papers. Shall not fail to write soon

Paul Schumacher
San Francisco
May 24 75

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

7

Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

At noon I found the telegraph office ready to receive dispatches, and I sent word to my landlord in San Francisco to direct Dr. Rothrock & Mr. Hershaw to join me at Sta. Barbara until Jun 13th if they wish to. I learned from San Francisco papers (May 17) that "He (Wheeler) will also send a small party to cooperate with a similar one sent out by the Smith. Inst. to make archaeological researches and collections in the islands of Catalina". "Hassler" would convey them to Santa Cruz Id. and thence they may sail with the schooner. They will save money and lessen our own expences (sic). An other dispatch I sent to San Buenaventura to an acquaintance of mine to find out whether I could get a schooner there for less money than mentioned in my letter this morning, and what other facilities I could obtain should I continue to explore on the mainland.

I will have no mail connection until Saturday next when I shall write of my finds about Forney's Cove.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
Santa Barbara
Sunday May 30 1875

Professor Spencer F. Baird
 Washington D.C.
 Dear Sir

I was buisy (sic) all last week in exploring "Smugglers Cove" and vicinity and met with some success my collection has quite increased; but can give you a preliminary list only after re-packing the boxes. I left temporary camp, near which the laborers are still working, yesterday noon; and leave Santa Barbara, town, tomorrow early, will take in supplies at "Prisoner Harbor", ~~and~~ the men at Smuggler Cove and then proceed to "Forneys Cove" which locality is the richest in shells and I will not fail to make some collection. The island is not rich in stone implements compared with my last finds on the mainland but many are new and are all quite interesting.

Capt. Chase of schooner "Star of Freedom" made me an offer to convey myself and party to San Nicholas and thence to Catalina Id., ~~fr~~, including a stay of 4 days at the former place, for one hundred and eighty dollars. If I can make him stay 6 day including the use of schooner and boat I think I will pay him the amount ~~hi~~ expecting to find new forms and a new style of burial at Nicholas and likely to meet cutter "Rush" at Catalina.

Capt. Taylor informed me of his instruction from Supt. Of U.S.C.S. He rendered me services, in the rate they charge here, for at least 300 dollars. He expressed his wish to increase ~~his ships~~ the library of Steamer Hassler with some useful books, and as there are some bright officers on board, I think it ~~only~~ would be of advantage to give them an inducement to make voluntary collections for which they have much occasion. I promised to ask a check-list of Smithsonian publication of you to be sent to him though he may order some works.

Next week will finish the exploration of this island and the coming week after finishing will arrange and pack the collection and on Monday June the 14th after receiving mail from Santa Barbara will leave for the lower islands. I don't think I will have a connection with the mainland during my stay on San Nicholas and Catalina island and therefore any mail to Santa Barbara after June 14th may be delayed because returned to San Francisco.

Yours very respectfully
 Paul Schumacher
 Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Sunday, May 30, 1875

Board Steamer "Hassler"
Santa Cruz Id. June 2nd 1875

Dear Professor:

I was gratified to find Doctors Rothrock, Henshaw & Lowe arrived on Sunday afternoon last, took the gentlemen over to the island on Monday morning to camp at Prisoners Harbor, and we are now on the way to Forney's Cove taking first my men in at "Smuggler Cove" all the gentlemen enjoying the best facilities and I think will meet with much success-this island being likely the richest in their respective branches. I had quite success as already mention to you; and the little doctor thinks I did wonderful. I hope to leave this island pretty well satisfied and hope on the end to find myself favored with more success than my partially failure (sic) at San Miguel left me to expect at the begin (sic) of my campaign (sic).

I will certainly do my best to facilitate the three doctors to employ their short stay in the best and economical way- if it even were only for the sake of pleasing you - ~~although~~ but I also find much profitable pleasure in their companionship.

I made engagement with Capt. Chase to bring me to San Nicholas & Catalina-at the latter I shall be at the end of the month of June- I shall pay 180 dollars including six days stay at Nicholas and the use of his boat. Capt. Sreewell U.S. Coast Survey gives me some interesting point on San Nicholas which induces me much more to expend the amount aforesaid for conveyance thither. I expect to find there the cave once inhabitat (sic) by the last Indian women that once inhabitat (sic) ~~once~~ this Islands.

I shipped today eight boxes of Crania & Implements and a similar amount is left for overhauling.

Enclosed please find accounts of Pay and outlays during month of May which I hope you will find correct.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
at Santa Barbara Cal.
until June 13th 1875

Santa Cruz Is. Cal June 11th, 1875
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

In my last letter, written on board of Steamer Hassler, I have already notified you of the arrival and the immediate connection of me with the three gentlemen from Washington, viz: Dr. Rothrock, Dr. Loew, and Mr. Henshaw all bearing your letter of recommendation, which to respond I have taken much pleasure. Said gentlemen spent a short campaign with me at Forney's Cove on this island and did a good deal of collecting in their respective lines. Mr. Henshaw even returned again with the Steamer and did in the last week a good deal of bird skinning. He will return together with me to Santa Barbara tomorrow where Dr. Yarrow wishes to meet me expecting to join me with workmen on my tour to San Miguel Nicolas & Catalina islands. I have no objection as long as it is your wish to have him join me, for which I shall ask you by telegraph on my arrival in Sta. Barbara. It is understood that he shall bear his part of expenses which will reduce my own for transportation, and I understand we both serve the same cause and Institution, I think everything is all right.

My collection increased already to noteworthy display and yet I hope to satisfy you at the end.

I was delayed for several days by the schooner and cannot be ready towards end of this month to leave Catalina with Cutter Rush should she be ordered to take my party in at said Island and I even [separately?] must find other means to reach San Francisco. As I will overrun the time of exploration estimated on, I necessarily will somewhat overstep the amount laid out for it; but it would be worst to stop short before reaching, with the least necessary time, the main land where I may embark any time.

Do you permit my publishing anything concerning the Exploration prior to publication by the Smith. Inst? I wished to write some for the "Overland Monthly", but especially for some of the first German scientific papers. Of course always bearing in mind the means by which and for object exploration was made.

Please excuse the irregularity of my corresponding because I am almost always under way to some part to be explored and very often I rough it so badly that letter writing is out of the question.

I supplied the three gentlemen of the Wheeler party with board etc, but could not charge them not knowing now how much the actual cost amounts to but told them that I will finely serve bill to your charge.

I include a corrected list of contents of boxes forwarded to San Francisco (held at the Empire Warehouse to my order) and marked such articles which I have not found before as new.

I leave as I said tomorrow for Sta. Barbara, will telegraph you about Dr. Yarrow and make arrangement according to your answer. On about Wednesday Schooner will arrive here at the island to take my party on board and take me in at Sta. Barbara on her way to San Nicolas.

Very respectfully yours

Paul Schumacher

Manuscript
7132

Santa Barbara Cal June 17th 1875
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Yours up to June 2nd on hand. I do not mean to give anybody a show to beat us in prehistoric collections on the island, though I [intuit?] that there is a good deal of stuff and Crania left behind but I am confident the island are well sampled. I was going to leave in a few hours for San Nicholas and thence to Catalina while Dr. Yarrow, and very amiable gentleman, ~~to-whom~~ will make a harvest on the main lands. I have tended to his exploration for one day and became satisfied that the results he is getting from a certain locality are the richest on record—he has already 30-40 pots of the globular description made of may. Mica! I think both our collections when thrown together will make a pretty perfect representation of this part of the land. _I promise myself a good deal of San Nicholas--after the islands are finished I think I will return to city as it would delay me to (sic) much to start in on the mainland at San Buenaventura Valley which require at least one months (sic) work. I think going north is in better line and that the southern part can be sooner postponed.

I send you the monthly and other accounts that I may be enabled to pay off hands on arrival in San Francisco; and on the other hand will have no opportunity to sent (sic) the same at the proper time as I do not expect it be on mainland on the 1st of July.

Hoping for good recovers etc
Very respectfully and truly yours

Paul Schumacher
Santa Barbara
Where letters will reach me on about the end of the month

Manuscript
7132

[Western Union Telegraph Company form on which is written:]
Dated Santa Barbara Cal., July 10th, 1875
Received at Woods Hole Mass.

To Spencer F. Baird

Woods Hole Mass
Barnstable Co.

Just from islands San Nicolas successful Catalina reverse shall I work Yarrows Dos Pueblos
expended about twelve hundred Dos Pueblos about two hundred fifty more ashore before
Sunday evening Paul Schumacher

36 coll govt rate

Manuscript 7132

[Western Union Telegraph Company form on which is written:]

Dated Santa Barbara Cal., 12th, 1875

Received at Woods Hole Mass.

To Spencer F. Baird

Woods Hole Mass
Barnstable Co.

Yarrows and myself concluded that I shall explore Dos Pueblos shipment from city arranged
Paul Schumacher

23 collect

Govt Rate

Manuscript
7132

Santa Barbara, Cal July 12th '75
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Woods Hole, Barnstable Co Cal

My dear Sir:

I telegraphed you that I am going to explore Dos Pueblos the result of which, together with the
articles and new forms found on the island will make as nearly a complete representation of the
archaeology on this Southern Coast as articles ever found will permit; nothing that I have seen in
private collections, is not already represented in ours from the island, and the scarcity of Maj.
mica pots etc I will fully supply from the locality above named—to which my attention was
directed early by two gentlemen of the U.S. Coast Survey, formerly engaged to survey said
region. Dr. Yarrow has left this morning fully satisfied with results of archaeology gathered on
the expenses of the Eng. Dpt. and was pleased to see me return in time to explore Dos Pueblos.

I have ordered the following boxes to be sent by RR to the 'Smithsonian Institution, Washington
D.C. Viz; 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30 to 39 the contents of which

is given in enclosed list and in one previous to this one to which corresponding numbers will be found attached to the boxes.

I expect to finish Dos Pueblos in about 10 days and will then at once proceed to San Francisco and make preparations to go to Oregon. The northern trip will not require more time than 6-8 weeks, and the revenue cutter could land me either at Rogue River or Port Orford and take me in at one of these places on her next cruise. As there will be no schooner transportation and the expense on horses is much less, I think half the amount spent here will be sufficient to explore north. For the winter I will in due time propose a short trip to Morro Bay and will give you details which will likely convince you to order me there.

Encloses are accounts of expenses for transportation and laborers to the amount of \$277.00 in gold—all my accounts are given in gold. One hundred and eighty doll. was paid to Capt. Chase for the transport to the islands of San Nicolas and Santa Catalina including the necessary stay at the former place and the use of a small boat while engaged in exploring on both islands. It included not the trip from Santa Catalina to Santa Barbara as I have previously mentioned in my letter, and I could not do better than re-engaging the schooner, on his northward trip, to take me off for Santa Barbara, having previously shipped the San Nicolas collection at San [Piedro?] wharf without any charges.

Catalina must necessarily appear a expensive lesson as a good deal of expenses are due to this distant island and of the fact that it has been but thinly settled and the shell mounds explored hardly offered enough results to fill a single box. All the reported quarries, temples, and things turned out to be subjects of made up legends and such historical chips that need facts for proof.

I shall start out tomorrow morning early [the] canyon to Dos Pueblos. Have engaged two additional hands to shorten the time of excavation which is stated by Dr. Yarrow to be about 1 month work for two hands, but I think 8-10 days digging with increased force will be all the time required.

I will report the results as soon as they show; and from now on keep up a more regular correspondence.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222 S.F.

Manuscript
7132

Dos Pueblos Santa Barbara Co. Cal.
July 15, 1875
Prof. Spencer T. Baird
Woods Hole Mass.

Dear Sir:

On Tuesday morning moved out here to Dos Pueblos (18 m. from Sta. Barbara) pitched camp and started in to work on the same day with two additional hands. Including five hours work on Tuesday and all day yesterday, the returns had been very satisfactory and I now confirm my anticipation in my last that I shall send you a full collection, representing all articles ever found on this ~~as not~~ stretch of coast and a collection much higher in its value than the money expended for exploration.

I expect to be in city on the 25th inst.

Very truly yours
Paul Schumacher

Dos Pueblos Santa Barbara Co, Cal.
July 17th, 1875
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Woods Hole, etc, Mass.

Dear Professor:

Yours of July 3rd was received without delay at the above mentioned place. My letter of yesterday speaks of a successful yield from the graves of the old shell mounds known as Dos Pueblos of Cabella's time (?) The returns are not so very rich as Doctor Yarrow had reason to suppose as he dug in the center of the upper graves which gives always the richest results. The lower graves the doctor ~~had~~ missed and although found now it contained but 4 skeletons, 3 pots of fine order, one steel lance about 18 in. long, [Ironwood?] shaped in section like a [germans?] old bayonet, and a piece of a pipe new in form. Having my force increased by two temporary hands I found less time needed for excavating Dos Pueblos than anticipated by information, more so because the reported graves within the fence in cultivated ground indicated by a low [tumulus?-like] rise was found to be a common shell mound and the bones plowed up, by the owner of the land, are of animals and none belonging to a human phrame (sic).

Tomorrow (Sunday) I will proceed to town and dispatch two freight wagons to Dos Pueblos for transportation on Monday next collection and camp to landing ~~on Monday~~ and make in the meantime arrangements to leave with Steamer on Tuesday morning, 7 o'clock, and accordingly shall arrive in S.F. on Thursday night.

The yield of Dos Pueblos supplied with just such articles as we mostly needed. We have now about 2 doz fine specimen of the globular and other pots of Mag. Nice, a fine assortment of polished serpentine bowles or cups, large and fine mortars etc. This together with the collections from the islands, with the many new forms, will surpass anything found before and including all the forms I have seen as coming from this part of the coast.

Excluding the draft Riggs for \$150.00 Curzy send direct to me, I have drawn from the Alaska Commercial Co. Gold \$855.70 and orders in addition to Santa Barbara for traveling expenses and pay two hands \$150.00 making in all Gold \$1005.70.

On my arrival in S.F., I need an additional amount of \$400.00 for paying salaries and freight which latter will amount to one hundred dollars from here San Francisco. This includes salaries to nearly the end of the month of July. My estimate therefore, though transport was so much higher, comes out right as the end for having been extremely economical in the expenditures of the party.

You mention draft 283.39 to my credit which amount is equal to the amount of salaries for month of June and I therefore understand is to gold coin—all my accounts being gold coin.

Should not your advice for my increased expenses, on area of Dos Pueblos, have reached the Alaska Com. Comp. I may deem it necessary to ask for it by telegraph so as not to delay the discharge of men.

I soon will write more from San Francisco.

Yours very respectfully
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222
San Francisco, Cal.

Manuscript
7132

[Western Union Telegraph Company form on which is written:]

Dated Santa Barbara Cal., July 21st, 1875

Received at Woods Hole Mass. 835

To Spencer F. Baird

Woods Hole Mass

Survived had good success drawn one thousand of Alaska Commercial co. need four hundred additional to pay laborers.

Paul Schumacher

18 paid

Manuscript
7132

San Francisco Cal July 29th 1875

Professor Spencer F. Baird

Woods Hole, Barnstable Co. Mass

My dear Sir:

I have received the \$400 of the Alaska Commercial Co. and with it settled all accounts due of Southern trip. I remember of telling you in my dispatch from Sta. Barbara, before going to Dos Pueblos, that \$1000.00 had been drawn through above firm, but it should have been \$1100 which mistake is due to the absence of my accounts and the hurry in which I most of the time was compelled to act. The amount spent overrun somewhat the amt. laid out for the southern tour, but the economical management and the results obtained should much speak in its favor. According to enclosed statement which take in my salary & subsistence to the 31st inst. 1643.86 dollars Gold have been expended and drawn in all 1636.95 leaving a credit in my favor of 6.91 on August 1st. and the ck to Sta. Barbara as noticed in one of your dispatches of \$283 in favor of Smithsonian Inst. which I shall hold as fund for the northern trip if not otherwise directed to dispose.

On my arrival here I endeavored to secure low rates from the RR Co. I interviewed Mr. I.C. Stubbs Genl. Freight Agt. when I told him the object of our collection and that we are much sooner

willing to spend liberal for the collection itself than high rates for its transport. He at once offered to ship the collection to Baltimore Md. For 2.50 Curzy & 1005 (while 7.50 is the common rate) but made this promise but verbally because his terminus ends at Ogdon although quite certain the other comp. will accept his arrangement. In fact I think he objected to a written promise of mere precaution against using such a bill of lading for political newspaper articles as Mr. Stubbs just at the present is accused in some of our local papers. He sent card by me to the Freight Agt saying collection should be rated @ 2.00 to Baltimore but nothing said about it in the bill. Think therefore everything will go all right. I am certain Mr. Stubbs would feel pleasure should you acknowledge such a kindness and it would secure the same rate for our next shipments, one of about 7 boxes I shall make in about 16 days.

I enclose continuation of contents of boxes. Those needing to be repacked will forward later.

I was compelled to pay dispatches to you here having none of yours at the time in hand to convince the somewhat stubborn officials that you enjoy government rates even because at Woods Hole. But everything is now arranged.

I have made some of the officers of Cutter Rush all similarly pleased in regard to a letter of acknowledgement of their services sent by you to the Bureau here, and are anxious to take me to Oregon.

Since my arrival here I was taken sick for a while delayed my accounts for several days.

I am eager to learn of you whether my collection reaches the mark of your satisfaction, which end I always had in view.

Yours very respectfully
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

P.S. Will write to Dr. Hayes today and invite him to forward his collection to city and I will then send it on with the rest of ours.

Manuscript
7132

San Francisco Cal Aug 1st, '75

My dear Doctor:

Your paper "International Exhibition 1876" etc No 2—reminds me to tell you that I have made some collection in fish and shells which you will find among my collections of prehistorics, the greater part of which has been sent on. During my southern trip I had no nets and had to depend entirely on the action of [grain?] powder, tanks etc. I also was wanting. Should it be considered proper then I shall do something in this line in Oregon, whenever it does not interfere with the main object of my trip, I should be pleased to receive such advantages which may enable me to do more. My fish and shell collection consisted now of a 10 g. barrel and about 8 half gal. glass jars and many cleaned shells; also filled a 10 gal. tank now in hands of Dr. Yarrow.

I presume social Dr. Yarrow is now in Washington, and I beg much to be remembered to him.

Yours very truly Paul Schumacher P.O. box 1222

San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 3rd 1875
 Professor Spencer F. Baird
 Woods Hole Barnstable Co. Mass.

Dear Professor:

The following is an approximate estimate of a two months trip of exploration in Oregon, excluded the transport from S. Francisco to Rogue river and from Port Orford back to San Francisco which is understood Revenue Cutter Rush will do. Horses I take @ 20.00 a month, each, including hire and the necessary barley which is needed even in Oregon. I can hire the horses at Pistol river, or else at Rogue river. Will take an Oregonian in my party, whom I know to be a good packer and workman, for his pay I have set \$50 per month. Under Sundries I understand expences (sic) for boxes, strappings, nails, extra expenses as wharfage, fresh meat, board & lodging in exceptional cases, ropes & many other outlays.

My requisition for provisions will not exceed \$80 having some stuff on hand of southern tour. Requisition for Equipage consists in 1 Officer McAllen Saddle and 2 common ones, also 4 pack saddles, and nothing more. There are some small matters to re-arrange but all amounts to few dollars only.

I hope to receive your kind answer and remain

Very Truly Yours,
 Paul Schumacher
 P.O. Box 1222

Estimate of cost of a 2 month trip to Oregon		
3 men 2 @ 40, 1 @ 50 a month for 2 months	gold	\$260.00
Myself 2 months @ 100		200.00
Provisions	<u>about</u>	80.00
6 horses @ 20.00 inclusive barley 120 for 2 months	<u>about</u>	240.00
Sundries		<u>220.00</u>
	Gold	\$ 1000.00

Requisition for Equipage

1 Officer McAllen Saddle complete

2 common “ “ “ “

4 pack saddles to be selected

[Attached is article clipping: *Daily Alta California*. 1875. Pre-Historic Remains of the Pacific Coast. 3 August:1. San Francisco. Electronic Document, <http://cdnc.ucr.edu/cdnc/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=DAC18750803&cl=CL2.1875.08&e=-----en-Logical-20-DAC-1-----all---> accessed April 28, 2010. California Digital Newspaper Collection.]

Manuscript
7132

San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 4th 1875
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Wood's Hole Barnstable Co. Mass.

Dear Professor:

Your est. of July 26th on hand, I have not the least personal objection against Mt. Bowers, or any one else, working for the Smithsonian Institution down south while I am in Oregon. I only to desire to remark that the section of mainland in which Dr. Yarrow cleverly worked and myself has done some digging will be of no further interest as to new forms and varieties of utensils, but only to quantities. Dr. Yarrow has made a full collection of all the forms and got of each a good deal; while my collection at Dos Pueblos duplicates Yarrow's—although less in number—and make a complete collection of the Southern Coast of California with my island gatherings. I deem only two localities south of San Francisco worth investigating with probabilities to find new forms and customs, one is Monterey Bay and the Valley back of it, the other Morro Bay and adjacent country. Of both places I know some of the topography but have made no reconnaissance for the purpose of archaeological collection and am therefore at a loss to give information to good effect of the sites of settlements historically known. ~~But~~ This (sic) are the places I wished to draw your attention for an exploration on my return from Oregon. A place undoubtedly rich and probably ~~of~~ with some new forms is San Buena Ventura Valley with its coast line, it is about 30 miles south of Santa Barbara. I was anxious at one time to explore this fertile valley being satisfied to find there some of the largest rancherias on the coast one of which is reported to be at its mouth on the oceans shore.

Mr. Chase Asst. U.S.C.S. told me once about a meteor back in the mountains of Port Orford in Oregon the locality of which is described and shown on a map by some French scientist. For the rediscovery of this meteor 5000# are sch. Chase was over hunting that strange lump of iron but unfortunately for science could not find its lodgment. Is there a body to the 5000# appropriated for the re—discovery and any veracity that it exists, or is it one of those ethereal legends that do not pay the time to solve?

By mistake I have sent my only porval (sic) collection, consisting of 12 fox-skins, to Washington. I loose (sic) by that a fur blanket for the Oregon trip, and addition for which I now got to substitute a common one at the expense of my appropriation.

Very respectfully Yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 11-75
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Woods Hole, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Yours of Aug. 2nd on hand. The accounts of Alaska Commercial Co, as well as my own, are sent on for some time past. As to Mr. Bowers I have given my views in my last letter, and I am glad to hear he is going to Santa Rosa island which I hope he will take first and then, with the money left, explore some places on the mainland which are pretty nearly all rich and easy to find as the country there is well known.

It would probably be of some advantage if this collection of Mr. Bowers, when ready, was sent

Paul Schumacher
Care: Empire Warehouse S.F.

It would be here in time to go on with the collection I hope to make in Oregon and I could then arrange for both to get the same low freight we enjoyed in our last shipment. Dr. Hays' I will send, when in, with the rest of mine.

In Oregon I have occasion (sic) to procure articles of living tribes, as for inst. baskets, nets, arrows, bows, etc of course this for money or an equivalent (sic). Should I get an assortment, any photographs? & etc.

I am at present reducing topog. sketches to proper scales and collect other material for my report, in the same time am waiting for your order to go to Oregon.

Very respectfully Yours,
Paul Schumacher
P.O.Box 1222

Manuscript
7132

San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 13—75
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Woods Hole, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Yesterdays dispatches of our local papers give the arrival of Dr. Edward Palmer at San Diego. Don't you think it was of advantage if I could act as agent for the Smithsonian Institution and here and have him assign his collection to me, addressing it: Paul Schumacher care Empire Warehouse, and have me forward the stuff to Washington? If Smithsonian Inst. pays for freight I think it would; and I would certainly not mind the little work it requires to do so. Except Dr. Palmer comes up to City himself and could tend to shipment himself.

Yours very respectfully & truly
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

[newspaper clipping attached to letter: "Mexican Frontier for the Smithsonian Institute"]

Manuscript 7132

San Francisco, Cal, Aug. 19th—75
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Woods Hole, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Yours of July 29th on hand. I am gratified by your satisfaction expressed in regard to my collection, and hope the inspection will be still more satisfactory to you than the mere catalogue. I am at loss to perceive the cause of the dissatisfaction of the owners of Dos Pueblos. Messrs. Den the proprietor—Mr. Welch being merely a figurehead, having married the old lady—showed much satisfaction with all my doings and expressed their feeling in their way by several serenades. It therefor (sic) seems strange to me now to hear their complaints for leaving a grave open reach even Woods Hole. Good Reverend Bowers, instead giving me credit for obeying duty in digging at Dos Pueblos feels, like a common layman, mean about it because it interfered with his own plans; and this reverend gentleman assured me almost in every phrase of his "brotherly love"! I will see whether Messrs. Den will serenade him. The rest of your letter is well answered in my correspondence before this.

After much delay I beg you to accept my best thanks for your kindness in mentioning my name in Harpers Weekly of June 5th, and the opinion expressed in a letter reprinted in the "Alta California" June 13.

I am dear sir
Yours very respectfully & truly
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

San Francisco, Cal. Sept. 30—75
 Professor Spencer F. Baird
 Woods Hole, Mass.

My dear Professor:

Yours of Aug. 24th duly received. The varnishing of skulls was an over cautious measure to save the crania from getting broken by the rough handling on this coast and the transport overland; and after I had secured a sufficient number, the rest of about 100 skulls were sent on as dug up only cleaned of the adhering earthen matter. The varnish consists of alcohol and shellac, and I will write under this [_____?] to Dr. Raw giving a remedy for the evil and how to remove the coating. In the meantime will give him a duplicate invoice (one was forwarded to you) and such notes as are needed for a [catalogue?] to the Centennial. I have a box of fine bowls and some with select pots stored in the warehouse awaiting the collection of Dr. Hays to be sent on together—but of this gentleman nothing was heard.

The full amount of conto (sic) current between Smithsonian Institute and Alaska Commercial Co. pro and contra myself is:

Smithsonian Inst. and Alaska Comm. Co	1636.95
My Accts against above	<u>1643.86</u>
Balance in my favor	6.91

(of the 1636.95 I owe to the Smith Inst. direct

Draft Riggs Curzy 150 @ 87 ½ = 131.25

To Alaska Comm. Co. 1505.70 = 1636.95)

I give duplicate of detailed amounts on a separate paper.

I shall be ready shortly after orders are received for saddles & etc and obtain some funds to start with.

Tomorrow I am going to make a trip to Tomales bay expecting to find interesting traces of a former settlement.

I regret much to have caused much anxiety for you and Dr. Carl Raw but I think it can be removed.

Yours very respectfully.
 Paul Schumacher
 P.O. Box 1222

7

[No Date; After September 30, 1875 and before October 20, 1876 letters in RU 52, B57, Folder 7]

In Mr. Schumacher's account there is a bill for \$15.75 which it would be well to have vouched for by some person belonging to his party. There is also a sum of \$3.50 ~~en~~-paid to a drayman which should be signed, either by the party himself or by some witness of the payment.

Under the name "Sundries" there is charged the sum of \$15.75, which should be itemized and dealt with in the same manner as the others.

7

Totōhin Rancheria
Banks of Rogue Rv. Oreg.
Saturday Oct. 9th 75

Dear Sir:

In my last, from Port Orford I spoke of my intention to go to Rogue River; and since Thursday last we arrived here, and started next day our work of excavations at Totōhin, about 5 miles from the mouth of the river. I have not been able to find any graves-all my practical experience being at loss to find the location, and I almost believe the graves are altogether separated from the rancherias. I did a good deal of digging with good hands, but everything failed and I almost despair of any success. I will follow up the river for some distance and then leave for Port Orford including in my research all the rancherias along the coast to that place. From Port Orford I may start direct for Coos Bay (about four days travel) to take the steamer for San Francisco if not more lucky in future.

I write this in haste and with my best writing implements.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
S. Francisco

Professor Spencer F. Baird
Woods Hole
Mass

7

At Pistol River, Curry Co Org
Oct. 25th-75

My dear Sir:

We found the graves of the Chitleshin's in the houses, but no implements with their deaths. The other day I went up to Hustenato and prospected before moving camp thither. I found the graves – some detached from the houses, some at its brink- and in oppening (sic) two of them two skeletons were found and with one several pieces of the shell Dentalium. I move camp to that place today. Since the last fortnight we had almost continuously storm and rain, and even today it is raining, at intervals. My campaign at the Hustenato will be of about two days duration and then I will push on to Crescent City as quick as possible. Such bad weather will prevent schooner from making port at this place and I will be compelled to take the rough trail of about 100 miles distance, to Eureka to reach steamer for San Fr. while camp and everything else must remain at Crescent City, to await first schooner.

Except a few skulls and some small implements, gathered on the surface or among the kitchen stuff while digging, nothing was gained except the lesson that the graves of the Oregon Indians are of no advantage to the increase of a collection. This season is connected with more hardship than I ever experienced, together with the most depressing effect of the impossibility to collect I am heartily sick of Oregon.

I will write you from Crescent City to give result at Hustenato and our work at Chilko which I will finish while ~~our~~ camp equipment is packed to that place. From Chilko to Crescent City is a [good strait?] wagon road and I will get through in one day.

As ever

Very respectfully
Yours truly
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222
San Francisco

Manuscript
7132

San Francisco Cal Jan.2nd—76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Since my last dispatch asking your advice about the exploration of Morro Bay, I proceeded down to San Luis Obispo, on my own expenses, to investigate personally said locality and secure the same, if promising, for the Smithsonian Inst. Knowing the intention of Mr. James Terry of Terryville con. of visiting San Luis Obispo county, having gained most of his information, as to certain localities, and finds, by my accounts and maps in Smithsonian Rpt. 1874. I proceeded from San Luis Obispo to Morro Bay and found the latter placed much improved and all the adjoining lands ~~of~~ by the Bay cultivated, except the barren southern side, which shows no signs of former settlement. A grave was reported up the creek San Bernardo. There the ground showed but small masses of Kjökken Møddings and a grave I could not find. North east of the Morro, it is reported, exists a graveyard which, although accepting it as a fact could not induce me to advise you to have an investigation made, as I cannot afford to experience, even partially, a failure during this, likely, my last exploration for you. I made a diligent investigation during my week's stay in San Luis Obispo, and ascertained from Mr. De La Guerra owner of Los Alamos Rancho in Santa Barbara County, particulars about a county which, judging from its location, which I viewed from mountain tops a year ago, could but be a once thickly inhabited valley. The location is between Point Sal and Point Concepcion and back from the shore over 15 miles, along and in the neighborhood of a ~~stream~~ stream called La Pirissima (San Inez) and ~~a~~ the creek Los Alamos from which the rancho derives its name. Mr. De La Guerra told me of several graves he has ascertained on his land and is confident that I will gain very satisfactory results. I have returned therefor (sic) to San Francisco to make preparations and start at once back to San Luis Obispo with the intention to work up Los Alamos. I do this in but faith to make a success of it. I am confident that you will not object as I do not expect to spend more than five hundred dollars which means I will raise until accounts in your hand are available.

While at San Luis Obispo I went on with Mr. Terry when he exhumed the two graves as laid down on my map (Smith. Rpt. 74) between Pismo Cr. and San Luis Creek. He found nothing new to our collection, except a great variety of "Plumb bobs" and some fish hooks not before found in San Luis Obispo County. He is now going to Santa Barbara—knowing my intention to explore Los Alamos—where he likely will buy of Bower's collection.

Doctor Hays promised me again his small collection and I mean to hold him this time, more so because he has several forms of "Plumb bobs" which I certainly will secure.

The Los Alamos location is secured by me for the sole exploration of Smith. Inst. and nobody will share as long as I am at work there.

Enclosed please find statement of all the expenditures during my exploration for the Smithsonian Inst; up to January 1st 1876. As also statements of separate amount of moneys received from Smith. and the Alaska Comm. Co, respectively, which I am confident you will find correct. I return also receipt for Treasury Draft 208.20 @ 87 ½ = 182.17 which is included in the statement. This draft was returned to me from Oregon after much delay; and I received with the same letter the expenses charges of \$5.00 on the 250.00 in Coos Bay which amount was afterwards forwarded to Pistol River to Asa H. Crook who gave me the equivalent before leaving that place. This expressage on the last charges from the Oregon trip, as mentioned in my previous letters.

A telegram directed to San Luis Obispo will reach me if sent before or on Monday, June 10th, as on Tuesday I will start out to De La Guerra's rancho.

As I understand it ~~of your letters~~ you are willing to have me go South once more, which was only delayed by back accounts, or too large an amount as first planned out. I am satisfied now it will meet your desires in every respect, and that you will not think that I acted hasted or forced in this matter.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
San Luis Obispo Cal.

San Francisco, Cal. Jan 5th—76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I thought of preparing a map for the display of archaeological objects of California and Oregon at the Centennial Exposition, by the Smithsonian Inst. Giving the shore-line of said sections of the country and indicating the localities the objects were found. I would draw a map in sufficient large scale and in bold design, so as to enable visitors to read and study the map at ~~of~~ about 3 meters distance, and even behind glass. It would be a "key" to the localities of the finds; and an enlarged map of the one which will precede the detail sketches in my forthcoming M.S. report. Don't you think it a good plan?

I am going to leave for San Luis Obispo on the 7th of Jan. I hope my letter of Jan 2nd will meet your approval and remain dear Sir:

Yours very respectfully
Paul Schumacher

[Letterhead: Cosmopolitan Hotel, Blackburn and Morriss, Prop'ys]

San Luis Obispo, Feb 4th 1876
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the outlines of some spear-points which I have found, mainly at the OS- by rancheria. The drawings show the actual outline of the original pieces and I think therefore it will be found the finest collection of spear-points from California, likely America. The rest of my collection often repeats itself and the former, yet there are some pieces new, especially some sinkers which by far surpass Dr. Hays, whose collection I now hold for you. My collection comprises 7 large boxes. I have had much misère caused by the weather of an extraordinary hard winter for California. I weathered hail, snow, many frosty nights and torrents of rain under a wonderfully light canvas. High rivers stopping my progress; and in all the elements impeded much my ~~progress~~-success. There is a piece of country left which I believe to be very rich, but at a better season is needed to avoid loss of time and great hardship. The Catholic advisors there are difficile (sic) and as to graves obstinately ignorant.

I go back to city in the next steamer, which will be in about 5 days, in the meantime look around here.

Soon more on my arrival in S.F.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

7132

San Francisco Cal Feby 25 — 76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 14th on hand. The collection of the last trip has not all arrived yet. A part was shipped from Point Sal landing which has since not been approached on account of heavy sea. But as soon as received will ship the same to you. This day will forward the choice specimen of spear-points by Wells, Fargo & Co., as I am confident all will be added to Centennial selections. I am now busily engaged in finishing my report, maps, etc.

Enclosed please find vouchers for my salary of month of January and subsistence to Jan. 7th the time I left for field. My accounts of last trip I will send in a few days.

I entertain a faint hope that I shall be permitted to enjoy the pleasure of meeting you during the Centennial Exhibition, and observe the occasion in conversing with you about a tour to the classic grounds of American Archaeology in the South.

With great respect
Yours truly
Paul Schumacher

Manuscript
7132

San Francisco Cal. March 9th — 76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

This day I have forwarded to you seven boxes of Indian relics, the result of my last trip of which please accept enclosed the duplicate bill of lading.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

San Francisco Cal Mar 22nd—76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

My report comprises 47 pages manuscript, 14 maps, 2 sketches and several text illustrations, all reduced to octavo size. I am able to forward all in five days and soon after that time the description and maps of the Oregon trip.

Enclosed please find some vouchers for salary, freight, etc to the amount of \$168.25

Did you receive the spear-points? The small box was addressed to the "National Museum" as the Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. according to their instructions, won't receive freight addressed to you except prepaid.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher

Lately I did not receive any remittance and in consequence my funds are nearly exhausted.

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

7

San Francisco Cal Mar. 28th, 77
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

My dear Sir:

Since I am aware of the slight probability of being send (sic) out by you to make further investigations, I endeavored to secure engagement in the topographical party of the U. S. Coast Survey stationed in Santa Catalina island, and by the aid of the salary and other facilities I was to receive, intended of taking in my employ one of my former experienced hands to do the work under my direction. The new forms I expected to reserve for you for a part of the expences (sic) incurred, while I hope to realize my outlay by offering for sale a part of the collection, gaining thereby the means of prosecuting the work. Unfortunately Mr. Forney writes me that his work at the island is almost finished. But it's facilities for transport to and from the island remain, because the small sloop of the party remains stationed there and could be made available with expences (sic) to the Coast Survey. I would undertake to work both islands, Santa Catalina and San Clemente, for 300 dollars and the freight on the collection from Wilmington (near Santa Barbara) to San Francisco, with the privilege of retaining the duplicates. This offer is not made with an view of speculation but because I believe you desire especially new forms, and as I may be able to sell the bulk to realize my salary, the travelling and many lesser expences

(sic), it will greatly reduce your outlay. The Peabody Museum probably could furnish the funds while the National Museum may obtain the facilities of transport.

Respectfully yours

Paul Schumacher

P.O. Box 1222

7132

San Francisco Cal. Apr. 2nd — 76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

My dear Professor:

In your letter of March 4th you expressed full satisfaction in regard to the collection I have made during the last year for the Smithsonian Institution, and that its value is much greater than its cost. This delights me and I consider it a pleasant reward for all my troubles and hardships I encountered while endeavoring to gather the same. Always most eager to accomplish such an end, I was much chagrined by the poor yield of some localities I visited as compared with the lucky results of others that stepped in after I had developed the mode of collecting our coast finds. But the experience I gained by it convinced me that the greatest part of the California Coast Archaeology that ever will reach the halls of the Nation Museum, is already forwarded, and that any exploration, even in the near future, will cost tenfold.

I am very anxious to make further researches, but think the Atlantic Coast will next offer a greater reward, which I believe is not begun to be thoroughly explored, though the remains of a ~~former~~ far advanced extinct race are so abundant for the purpose of practically studying the American Archaeology to which the Centennial Exhibition will offer an unsurpassed opportunity (sic), and to devise a plan for further explorations in this branch of science which is of such a general interest, but merely started in America, greatly makes me wish for an interview with you, and to be enabled to attend the grand display of American Archaeology at Philadelphia.

The private collectors are alert, and the Europeans will soon want the lion share; why not should our Government make the first selection in all American and let others have what may remain? As you know, is the development of American Archaeology in its infancy, and as I have made a start in getting known in connection with it, it shall be the focus of all my exertions to make a name as one of its explorers. The Smithsonian Inst., of course, is the best medium and I therefore hope that you will order me east, and I have no doubt that I can put myself to good use while at the Centennial Exposition.

Hoping a favorable answer
I remain dear Sir
With great respect
Paul Schumacher

P.S. I am in correspondence with parties in the vicinity of Monterrey Bay, and if a trip to that location should seem to you profitable, enough time will be left to do some work there. At Monterrey skulls with double rows of teeth are positively reported to me by an eye witness.

San Francisco Apr. 16th—76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

My dear Professor:

I do not wish to neglect to give you information of the excellent opportunity now offered for exploring Catalina Island. A Coast Survey party, in charge of assistant Stehman Forney, is now stationed at the island, keeping up communications by schooner belonging to the party. The schooner now merely tends to the wants of the party and is not engaged in hydrography, and could therefore be well spared for a day in a week for the transport of a Smithsonian party to no inconvenience whatever to the U. S. Coast Survey party. A small boat could be hired by the explorer for short transportation and thereby spare the schooner in such trips. From Catalina Island, San Clemente could be visited to no hindrance to the work of the accommodating party. In this trip two months should be consumed to make a thorough exploration with a party of two hired men. About 6 weeks are needed at Santa Catalina, and two on San Clemente. As I suppose the latter will offer the same advantage as San Nicolas offered in finding the implements exposed, else more time is needed on this large island. In conversations with Mr. Forney on my way down to San Luis Obispo some months ago, I understood that Mr. Chase was ordered to the island (Catalina) by the Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey for the purpose of investigating the ethnological remains, ~~of~~ but do not know whether he has made the trip and whether he expects to be exhaustive. As a separate concern the trip could be made for \$700—according to the estimate given below. Should said Coast Survey party be out of funds at present, the schooner is likely laid up at San Pedro or Santa Barbara, and in this case neither would the Smithsonian party incur any cost of inconvenience to the Coast Survey party.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

P.S. Of course the above is my view of the matter of transportation the facts of which can be easily ascertained at the Coast Survey office in Washington.

San Francisco Apr 20—76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 11th of April is received and in answer I wish to state that Dr. Hays' collection with the rest of my own was all sent on as you may have gained since from the list in my letter of Apr. 9th, which is a copy of the receipt given to Doctor. I already ~~explained~~ expressed my regret about the comparatively small results obtained during my winter trip in Southern California of those obtained before in that region; but, you know well, it is with the excavation of these relics much the same as with mining precious metal, the articles so much desired are not always forthcoming as readily as wished for. I do not think there is much to be found in new forms, but who know that very interesting discoveries might yet be made by a continuation of the exploration and certainly more varieties of forms will be obtained so desirable for a large collection. On Santa Catalina the mode of manufacturing the ollas of magnesium mica might be learned and the corresponding tool collected which would be a valuable discovery; and as I am of the opinion, derived from observation, the former inhabitants of San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and likely those of San Clemente, were superior to those of the northern group of the Santa Barbara islands, it is probably that by exploring the two last named islands, there may be interesting and valuable acquisitions made. In my last letter I have made an estimate of cost for the exploration of these localities which amounted to \$700.00 dollars for 2 ½ months time. Please inform me whether you expect to send me to the islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente, or localities along the coast as for instance Monterrey? I have heard nothing new concerning the latter place, but intend to inspect it when time offers, as the locality is easy to reach from here.

In a few days I shall be out of work and hope to receive in the meantime instructions as to what to do next. I will ask the Alaska Com. Co. for the statements as desired by your letter.

With great respect
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

P.S. I may add; without the aid of the U.S. Coast Survey schooner the trip will cost about \$100.00 more

San Francisco Apr 21st 76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I called this morning on the Alaska Com. Co and was told that they did forward a statement to you which as I understand should comprise all their claims, except probably some freight, on two boxes from Santa Barbara received lately and expenses on Alaska collections if for the latter is anything chargeable. They encountered a deal of trouble in shipping a large crate which is not yet effected. The clerk being out at the time of my visit to see to it, I will call them tomorrow again to offer my assistance if it should still be in status quo.

I can buy two metates, of porous gritstone, as ~~found~~ new among the present Mexicans for 3.00 and 5.00 each according to size; as also some large vessels of the same people, used for storing and cooking water. If you desire any please let me know.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

San Francisco Cal. June 25th 76
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Phila Pa

My dear Professor

Dr. [Bashan?] of Berlin wrote me from Philadelphia, saying that only since he saw the result of our last years labor in the ethnological collection from this coast at the Centennial Ex. He believed he could perceive its magnitude and grand display in varieties of forms, and appraises also its scientific arrangement, all of which surpasses by far his anticipation. It is but naturally to such an eager Indian collector as the Doctor, who has charge, as you know, of the "Konigliche Museum" in Berlin, the desire to obtain a slice (as large as possible, I presume) of our coast finds for said institution, of which he claims to be the richest, next to the British Museum, in American Archaeology—this likely in the Central American Department. He asks the probable cost of a collection, and in my answer, directed to Berlin, I told him that it would be a good way of obtaining a collection by cooperating with the Smithsonian Inst. if such an arrangement can be made, as he would get the best assortment for the amount the K. Museum should be willing to appropriate. Dr. Bashau will likely address you in this behalf and I therefore thought proper to mention his correspondence.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

7

[Western Union Telegraph Company form on which is written:]
Dated San Francisco Cal 10/20 187 6.
Received at _____.
To Prof Spencer F. Baird
Cor Hutton and Preston
I need funds

Paul Schumacher
3 paid

This telegram has just be received at the office in
Westminster Hotel
Where any reply should be sent
Direct Wires

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

7

[Western Union Telegraph Company form on which is written:]
Dated San Francisco Cal 10/31 187 6.
Received at S.E. cor. Third & Chestnut Sts, Phila.
To Prof Spencer F. Baird
Cor Preston & Hutton
Please answer by telegraph dispatch my asking for funds
Paul Schumacher
9 paid for

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

7

San Francisco, Cal. Mar. 1st 77

My dear Professor:

Should no opportunity offer for the continuation of antiquarian researches this season, I beg you to offer my services either to Dr. Haydn or to Prof. Powell. I am able to do good services in reconnaissances (sic). The Plane table, which, I understand, both parties use in their work, I not only work with all its advantages in accurate and detailed surveys but also in reconnaissance work. While thus engaged I may not be able to do much toward swelling the archaeological department of the Museum, but it will give me the means to await an opportunity.

According to your letter of Feb. 19th, only a cloud remains as to what part of the gross indebtedness to the Alaska Com. Co. and myself belongs to either of us-this point could be

settled here, all it needs is to send the whole amount to that firm and of them I will receive my share.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

7

San Francisco Cal Mar. 28th, 77
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

My dear Sir:

Since I am aware of the slight probability of being send (sic) out by you to make further investigations, I endeavored to secure engagement in the topographical party of the U. S. Coast Survey stationed in Santa Catalina island, and by the aid of the salary and other facilities I was to receive, intended of taking in my employ one of my former experienced hands to do the work under my direction. The new forms I expected to reserve for you for a part of the expences (sic) incurred, while I hope to realize my outlay by offering for sale a part of the collection, gaining thereby the means of prosecuting the work. Unfortunately Mr. Forney writes me that his work at the island is almost finished. But it's facilities for transport to and from the island remain, because the small sloop of the party remains stationed there and could be made available with expences (sic) to the Coast Survey. I would undertake to work both islands, Santa Catalina and San Clemente, for 300 dollars and the freight on the collection from Wilmington (near Santa Barbara) to San Francisco, with the privilege of retaining the duplicates. This offer is not made with an view of speculation but because I believe you desire especially new forms, and as I may be able to sell the bulk to realize my salary, the travelling and many lesser expences (sic), it will greatly reduce your outlay. The Peabody Museum probably could furnish the funds while the National Museum may obtain the facilities of transport.

Respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

RU 52, Box 57, Folder

7

San Francisco Cal Apr. 28, 77
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

My dear Sir:

I regret the annoyance I caused you of late by asking so repeatedly the balance due me for former services, but avers (sic) circumstances and ill-health compelled me to do so. As my funds have given out and the small balance yet due me will be consumed by my indebtedness and no opportunity just now offers for an employ in Surveys etc, you will pardon me in asking again your assistance in a recommendation for the purpose of securing a position in one or the U. S Govt. offices, Mint, Post Office, Customhouse, Surveyor General Office, in this city. I think there will be no difficult to secure a position in the drafting rooms of the Surveyor General office if the influence of Senator Sargent could be gained, and I could bring the best recommendations for my fitness. The Senator, as I understand, will leave the Pacific Coast about the middle of month of May to join the Special Session of Congress.

Very respectfully Yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

7

San Francisco Cal, May 2nd 77
 Professor Spencer F. Baird
 Washington D.C.

My dear Sir:

Yours of Apr. 23rd is on hand. If you furnish me with 30000 dollars gold for the exploration of Santa Catalina and San Clemente Ids, the transport between the islands and the mainland, and the freight on the collection to San Francisco, I promise you in return all the new forms and all such forms which I will consider an addition to the forms in the National Museum either in type or execution; as also the literary results and sketches for the exclusive use for the Bulletin of Prof. Hayden to whos (sic) kindness I am already indebted. The transport to and from the islands may be done by small schooner of which Mr. Stehman Forney asst. U.S.C. S. is in charge and which is now, I think, lying idle at Wilmington; or by McArthur if she is conveniently stationed. There will be no expence (sic) to the Survey connected with the transport, because by using the schooner only one extra hand, if any, is needed; while the steamer make take us on her way thither. Once on the island I intend moving with a boat making stations wherever convenient. With the limited funds I shall ~~only~~ be able to employ only one hand and therefore ~~have~~ need about three months to finish both islands. I see no necessity of sending the whole collection to Washington and thereby incurring so much expences (sic) for freight, when my knowledge of all the articles sent enables me to make the assortment at the first packing and send only such articles you require. I also must insure a speedy disposal of my share of the collection or else I will be left again penniless at the end of the expedition.

As to the discrepancies in my vouchers I am willing to furnish the necessary [in?] vouchers, because I cannot afford to loose (sic) anything of the amount I paid only, and I think it but fair for the government to pay for services rendered which I did even beyond the date of my last voucher of which you can distinctly convince yourself by referring to my previous correspondence, instead that the Treasury department showing perversity, after ~~4th~~ ten months during which time I was kept almost penniless and thereby deprived me of the means to do something else – now I am sick and without means whatsoever.

Should you decide to send me to the islands, and I hope without delay, I shall be obliged to ask an advance of 15000 dollars needed for travelling expenses, provisions, boxes, boat hire, etc. etc. and I will try hard to make the best use of it for the benefit of the giver. I wish to remain and you on the ware-ho. bill which amounts to 18.50 up to Jan. 1st and since that time the regular storage for 5 months at 200 (?) see bill = 1000 in all 2850. This amount must be paid before the camp or part of it can be removed—not to speak of the probability of it being sold ~~for~~ at auction for the payment of the above amount.

A few days since I ~~had~~ took the liberty of asking you for a letter of recommendation to Senator Sargent for the purpose of getting into a position to earn my subsistence. I will not endeavor to get employment on that authority should you furnish the means to go to the islands, but retain it until my return.

Very respectfully yours
 Paul Schumacher
 P.O. Box 1222.

San Francisco Cal May 28th 77
Professor Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

My dear Professor:

Yours of May 19th was duly received. Of what I published in European serials I made no secret when I offered to Dr. Hayden a translation of "Methods of Making Stone Weapons", and that this was understood to be a such is best proven by the foot note of the Editor. He having offered me space in his Bulletin, I planned to publish a complete set of my discoveries in the aboriginal manufacture and for that reason offered its anticipated publication of the manufacture of arrowheads etc which was written a (sic) the time I sent my first collection of Oregon arrowheads etc, a donation, to the Smithsonian. I also sent him a copy of the arrow straightener expressing at the time my regret that his offer to print my contribution in the Bulletin, which I gladly accepted, had not reached me sooner. My general accounts, of the excavation, in foreign periodicals of what was obtained by the means of the Smithsonian were done with your permission which you kindly gave in your letter of June 25th 75; and I certainly was not backward in giving credit to the Smithsonian, the name of which has since, no doubt, deeply penetrated into Hungary and Transylvania, while it was kept fresh in the memory of all Germany. A special article "Aboriginal Settlements" in the Popular Sc. Monthly probably may now appear a blunder against official etiquette, but when I wrote the same, I had no official channel to publish—Dr. Hayden not having made his offer—and myself being ex officio I considered it post festum and offered it, an interesting fact, to the monthly. I have not accepted any honorar for my contributions to the periodicals or papers, home or foreign—my object being to bring my name in connection with new facts before archaeology—and I believe Dr. Hayden's Bulletin has a wider reach than either one of the papers I contributed to. Why then should I be mistrusted when I offer to Dr. Hayden, against subvention, the result of my research on the islands?

I will settle the warehouse bill and dispose of the camp equipage in a few days in the way you directed me to in the letter.

Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222

San Francisco Cal. June 11th 1877
Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

My dear Professor:

Yours of June 2nd is received. I indorsed (sic) the draft of 510 dollars in favor of the Alaska Commercial Co. and having received through that firm the balance due me of 114.86 gold, at a previous date, our affairs, thus far, are squared, as already stated in my last letter. Since my last, information was received from the Arsenal in Benicia that a private saddle, California pattern, was missing. I cannot otherwise account for the loss—as nothing was found by searching the warehouse—but that it was ~~lost~~ abstracted on the way from Oregon to this city; and as it passed there through the hands of different parties a reclamation will be of no avail. The two private saddles were packed together, and by taking on out the bundle was only reduced in size while the number of packages remained the same, wherefore the abstracted article was not missed at the reception of the camp stuff at the warehouse. From Col. Eddy I have not yet received an acknowledgment of the tents, etc, but I hold a receipt of the storekeeper of the Q.M. Dep. for the articles as specified in my list. To that list I beg to add a Tapeline (which was received with the Prismatic Compass from the U.S. Coast Survey Office in Washington) which was forgotten in the list and is held in my possession nothing further I have as present to communicate – perhaps that several boxes were received by the Alaska Com. Co from Mr. Bowers – but hope the near future will again bring me in pleasant communication with you.

I remain
Very respectfully yours
Paul Schumacher
P. O. Box 1222

7

[Letterhead:
St. Charles Hotel
S. W. Craige & Co., Proprietors.
J. A. Gordon Manager
Hotel Kept on both European and American Plan]

Los Angeles, Cal, Nov. 15, 1877

Prof. Spencer F. Baird
Washington D.C.

My dear Professor:

Your letter with order for Seal skins was received after I had left Clemente island, I could therefore do no skinning, and even Prof. [Agariz ?] order is only partly filled – the seal being very scarce on that island. As soon I return to San Fr. will try to go to the Farallones to fill your order for skins & skeletons. I am unable just now to refer to any works, but I think the Ontaria jubata (of which several were forwarded to Prof. [Agariz]) is the seal which passes under the name, among the sealers, as “black seal”, while the Eumatopias Stellerii is the ‘gray sealion” and measures full grown about 14 ft. while the above Ontaria is between 8-9 ft. The marbled seal, of which I have sent to Cambridge are old male and female and a pup, is the Halicyon Richardsi and is distinct of the leopard seal (Phoca Pealii) at least according to the Latin name, and to specimens I observed in Oregon. Then there is a barking seal (Zalophus Jellespii) and the Brown seal of the Farallones. But whether the barking seal and the brown hair seal are one and the same I cannot just now tell. Your order therefore calls for the maned (sic) Ontaria, the marbled, the Leopard, the barking seal and (if) the brown seal leaving out the Eumatopias of which you got plenty. The Ontaria I also expect to secure on the Farallones and if not, sure near Punta Arena Light Ho. I will send you of all these a complete pair i.e. male and female grown and a young one of each sex and two skeletons—male and female—of each specie; and probably male and female half grown of the specie Ontaria. If I can get permission to do so, I intend to reach the Farallones by the Light Ho. Steamer Shubrick where she now frequently makes trips during the construction of a new Light Ho; but I might need your consent to be permitted to take passage on the steamer.

With the Steamer this afternoon, I will return to San Fr. My archaeological researches have probably not been very extensive but I believe were of not less interest than the former, having fully developed the manufacture of pots & other articles of which the quarries were discovered.

I am dear Professor very respectfully

Yours truly
Paul Schumacher
P.O. Box 1222
S.F.

7

San Francisco Cal Nov. 22nd 77
 Prof. Spencer F. Baird
 Washington D.C.

My dear Professor:

I thought by comparing notes with Scammon's work on Pinnepeds I could give you the species of seals from coast but I found Scammon does not make sufficient distinction between an Otaria and a Eumatopias and won't say of which of the two he gives the measurements, others he omits altogether. On Santa Barbara Island only the "gray sealion" lands in the spring and measures exceptional as much as 14 ft. (now over according to my informant) none of this species—which I thought must be Eumatopias—is found on the other islands in the Santa B. channel when but the "black sealion" is no—that is to say of the larger species. Of the "black sealion" the male, adult, measured (my own measurement) 8 ft. 4 in. and another old male 8 ft. 2 in. extreme length; and I thought this specie to be the Otaria punta (or a variety) because I don't know what else it could be. Then there is a "barking seal" (*Zalophus Jellespii*) the "brown hair seal" of the Farallons, the "marbled seal" (*Halicyon Richardsii*) and the leopard (*Phoca Tealii*) I expect to go soon to the Farallones and else where and procure these species for you to settle the question. I shall be obliged to you if you kindly procure a permit for me to go by Lighthouse Steamer Shubrick to the Farallones. It is simply a matter of form and will not inconvenience the board in the least, because I would join in their regular trips to the island to supply the lighthouse. I may this winter or early in the spring visit a sulphur spring somewhere up in the mountains a hundred miles southeast of Los Angeles town, called Agua Caliente—no special name—when still some mountain sheep—bighorns—exist, and thought of securing some skins should they bring a fair price and you have need for some. This spring is owned and held in possession by a small trip of Indian among whom I got to camp. I expect to gain some information among them; will take cash of items if they let me etc.—I am in hopes, according to what you said in former letters that some money will be available next spring for further archaeological explorations on this coast. I try to secure means to work from San Diego Southward for about 100 m. on the peninsula, then go across to the mouth of the Colorado, and thence down the coast to Altar, and making my domicil in Mazatlan. I have good information for that route and expect to return satisfactory results. For four thousand dollars a year extensive labors could be done, and less for a smaller amount, but always satisfactory for the money expended. Will I not have the honor of making further archaeology researches for the Smithsonian?

Very respectfully yours
 Paul Schumacher
 P.O. Box 1222
